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Casting a Shadow.

A wit stopped at a foundry, where
Some men were casting iron ware,
And entering, said, "You all appear
To be engaged in casting here."

"Yes," said the foreman, "that's our 'biz.'"
The wit remarked, "I'm glad it is,
For I have sought, and found at last,
A place to get a shadow cast."

The iron man at once replied
That "Such a feat their skill defied;"
But recommended him to pass
To a foundry where they worked in brass.

First in the Race.

Swift-gliding o'er the icy track,
I watch you slyly turning back;
Your glowing face
With saucy look that tells me plain,
"As usual, here I am again
First in the race!"

And as upon'tl e glistening field
Your glancing feet force all to yield,
Your skill defies,
So, too, you seem to think it right
All hearts should bow before your bright
Soul-piercing eyes.

Resistance? Why, the thing's absurd!
You set the snare and catch the bird
From love of fun!
His efforts to be free again
Are but Love's labor spent in vain,
Poor flutt'ring one!

But has it never dawned on you
That woman yielding, tender, true,
Is more in place?
And those who wish men's hearts to sway
With gentle moves the game should play—
A waiting race?

But there! what use to argue thus?
You know full well, you little puss,
You hold me tight!
By storm or siege, 'tis all the same,
With me you play a winning game,
Dear little sprite!

PIPLEY, THE POLICEMAN.

"It's all very well to report a man, and make minutes about him, and all that sorter thing," said John Pipley, policeman, as he went down Great Bulky street, beating his white-gloved hands together, and rolling his eyes about in all directions. "A man can't be all eyes like a peacock, and looking everywhere at once. Here, just get out o' that, now, will yer?"

"I ain't in nobody's way, am I?"

"Yes, you are, so go on! That there handcart o' yourn's been getting bigger every week, and how's carriages to draw up if you're here?"

This bit of fencing took place between Pipley and a man with an apple barrow—the fruit vender going off grumbling, and Pipley on the lookout for workers of mischief against the laws. He was not a perfect man, John Pipley; he was a good officer, and worked hard for his pay; but he was not perfect, and he knew it. In early days, before Mrs. Pipley agreed to rest in future upon his manly breast, he had been seen more than once to steal up from areas, and close the gate very carefully after him—of course returning from voyages of investigation and examination of locks, bolts and bars. Of course he had on these occasions tried the coal-cellar, and dustbin. But why was a gentle cough heard, and a door closed softly, when John came up? and, again, why bulged those pockets to the distortion of the symmetry of his manly form—the knobblefying of his neat blue uniform?

It is a very old joke to accuse policemen of partiality for cooks; but the charge is none the less true, and the great force need not blush. Have not the greatest generals and statesmen found solace in the society of the other sex?

But John was now a married man, and devoted himself most strongly to his profession. Evildoers feared him, and many were the scoundrels he had hauled off to prison. It was not often that he interfered with applewomen. His orders were to keep the way clear; but, as John said, "We must all live, and selling apples is honest—as honest as selling tea and sugar—honester, for you can't adulterate your apples, though you may bolt an orange." But John was now under a cloud, and he did interfere with apple men and women; "chivied" small boys; cuffed one who had "cut behind" a coach and nearly been ran over. John even had words with a political magnate's coachman, and moved him on, in spite of the crest upon the panel and the dashing bays.

For John was under a cloud. Mysterious robberies had been taking place on his beat, and though he had done his best to catch the members of the gang, they had been too much for him, and the robberies went on.

Now this was very galling to a man who had set his mind upon rising in life. Blue was all very well; but sergeant was better; but inspector, and then superintendent—those were the goals that John Pipley wished to reach in the race of life; and now, instead of going forward, his movement was retrograde; he was threatened with reports, and all because of the scoundrels who had been too much for him.

"I'll be down upon them, though, one of these days," said John. "I'll put salt on some of your tails, my pretty jail birds."

So he went on, up and down, down and up, and had nothing to report at last.

And the robberies went on. A carpet bag was taken from a coach in motion. Next day, a shawl and a carriage timepiece were stolen, as the barouche stood at a fashionable milliner's door. The disturbance about that was hardly over when a boy was hustled, and a valuable parcel wrested from his hands. Again, a lady was garroted, and a pet dog and a mother of pearl opera-glass taken from his encircling arms.

John Pipley was in despair.

Another day. Great coat and umbrella from the front hall of Bubblemede's mansion, in Upper Crook street; two umbrellas from No. 24 in the same street, and a roll of carpet from the big store round the corner.

John had a sharp lecture from the captain and he went again upon his beat, horribly wroth.

"If I had only been by that shop door I could have nailed them," said John, angrily; "but a man can't be everywhere at once. I'll have them, though, next time, hang me if I don't, or else I'll leave the force."

He was very busy that day, and took up one man on suspicion; but only got snubbed for his pains.

"I shall be too many for them yet," said John, as he swung leisurely down a street. "Every dog has his day, watchdogs as well as mongrels, a running about and doing mischief; and when I do get hold, why then"—

He paused before an orange woman who was encroaching upon the pavement, and, after warning her off, began to ponder on her appearance. Some one must have committed these robberies, and why not she as well as any one else? She was bulky, and had a habit of sitting in a sieve packed with her legs under her, to keep her warm; her bonnet was very much crushed, and her plaid shawl all awry—all of which proved nothing; but they might be found to be associated in some way with the late robberies. It was astonishing what great things sometimes grew out of small, as the detectives had often shown.

John Pipley could not make the sides of the puzzle fit, so he moved on himself.

Ah! Now that was more likely. An organ-grinder. Hum! Always loitering about and turning that handle, what opportunities for thinking out villainy! But no, it would not do. He couldn't take up Giuseppe on suspicion; so the man ground out the march from "Faust" like so much musical meal to be blown away upon the wind, the sound buzzing in John Pipley's ears, even when he was out of sight.

"I'll have 'em yet—I'll have 'em yet," said John, as he chewed the cud of his disappointment, and thought of his captain's words; but his business was slack, the people were awfully well-behaved, and it was very disappointing.

A coach rattled by, laden with luggage; but no scoundrel was dislodging a portmanteau; and he—John Pipley—could not run after that coach all the way to the depot to see if it arrived there safe. It was not reasonable, and would be horribly wanting in dignity.

How his head worked! How he beat together his gloves, in which his fingers itched to get at crime, or longed to lay hold of his truncheon, and hit at something, hard—very hard!

Up and down, here and there; but nothing on the wing. Not even a row, not even a horse down; all was peace when he wanted war—war to the truncheon.

It was enough to make any policeman sigh, and he sighed accordingly. Ah! if some daring scoundrel would only dash a brick through one of those great panes of glass, and seize handfuls of the glorious jewels therein! With what a feeling of exquisite delight he could bring down his truncheon upon the evil doer's arm, and make him drop the treasure, which would fly scintillating all over the pavement; and then, with the fellow's cuff tightly held, the jewels gathered and placed safely in his—John Pipley's—pocket, how he could proudly march the thief off, enter the charge, and deposit the culprit, like so much honey which he had gathered safely in a cell!

Ah, and court next day! Yes, he would shine there as the active and intelligent officer. The jeweler would, of course, come down handsome, and it would be a step toward promotion. Yes, if such an attempt were only made, and he was at hand to stay it. What a crack at the gang it would be—if it were only not a castle in the air.

Pipley beat his gloves together and sighed deeply.

"I was on the look-out when the last carriage robbery came off, and I'd almost go so far as to swear that I saw that roll of carpet perfectly safe ten minutes before it was stolen. Though it couldn't have been safe, or it wouldn't have been taken. Ah! I shall have 'em yet."

"Now then, policeman, give's a lift with this here, there's a good 'un."

John Pipley had been slowly approaching a great grocery, at one end of which stood a light cart, with the tail-board down, and an ordinary-looking man was trying to lift a large firkin into the cart, its fellow being already there.

"Heavy?" said Pipley.

"Out an' out," said the man.

John Pipley was naturally good-natured. He knew, too, the value of aid in a row; how often the law was glad to appeal to a civilian for help in the capture of some ugly customer. So, without a moment's hesitation, he slipped off his gloves, seized one end of the little barrel, and with a swing it was safely deposited in the cart.

"A little furder, old un," said the man; "now, then, both together. There's summat else to come."

A vigorous push sent the firkin right forward beside the other.

"Now this here," said the man, "and then there's the price of a pint," as he stepped up to an egg box lying close under the window.

"All right," said John; "but just tell your people as it aint safe to have these things out like they do; there's been a good many robberies about."

"Well, I told our foreman as it wasn't safe," said the man; "but he called me a fool for my pains. Now, then."

John Pipley pocketed the money offered to him, got his fingers under one end of the straw-packed case, the man got his under the other; the box was rested on, the tail of the cart, leisurely thrust in, the tail-board rattled up, pins and chains secured, the man climbed into the cart, a mutual nod of good-fellowship was exchanged, the reins were shaken, the horse flicked, and away it rattled, while Pipley slowly replaced his gloves, looked eagerly round for scoundrels and went on his way.

"Luck's dead against me," he said—"dead as dead; but I'll have 'em yet. If some one would only do something. If I'd any luck at all, I should have nobbed some one after them butter kegs. Heigho! nothing never falls in my way."

All through the afternoon, like a lawpreserving and intelligent officer, did Pipley wander about his beat, longing to get a shot at some rascal or another; but everything was quieter than usual, and the time of relief coming, Pipley returned to the station.

"Another robbery on your beat this afternoon, Pipley," said the captain. "Strange thing! Most mysterious! But it must be stopped. We can't go on like this. I must put another man on."

"No, sir, don't, please; I'm down on 'em first chance," said Pipley; "but what is it this time—another time piece out of a carriage?"

"No; a"—

"Not a coat from a hall?"

"No; a shop-door robbery."

"And I told 'em to be careful about them there rolls of carpet," said Pipely.

"I don't want to be harsh," said the captain, "and I suppose you were watched out of the way. A man can't be everywhere at once, nor yet be all eyes, as the press seem to think."

"What was it this time, sir?" said Pipley.

"Oh, a very daring affair—butter firkins and egg chests, just delivered. Two firkins and a chest taken from the grocer's door directly after."

"Were they outside the shop, sir?" said Pipley, rubbing his gloves softly together.

"Yes, outside at Chedderby's. The fellows must have had a cart. I'll put on a couple of plain clothes men, for this sort of thing must be stopped. The super. will be furious."

"They're sharp uns, and no mistake," said John Pipley, with a peculiar look of his eye; and then, being dismissed, he slowly returned to his lodgings, grinding his teeth, doubling his fist, and biting a bit of straw into the smallest possible fragments.

"It won't do to say how I've been sold," he muttered at last, as he sat down to the tea table; "for I have been sold, and no mistake. Looked as innocent as a lamb, he did; and me not to see as he was the lamb of black sheep. And me, after eight years in the force, not to have the perception to take a note of the name upon the cart?"

John Pipley might have spared himself all trouble about that; for the name had been most carefully removed.

What Building Associations Do.

The rapid growth of Philadelphia, which, with a smaller population, has nearly twice the number of separate dwellings within its corporate limits that New York aggregates, is due to three things: First, accessibility and level territory; second, the ground rent system, by which land may be perpetually leased on payment of six per cent. in the form of rent; third, the building association, by which mechanics and others are enabled to become owners of their own dwellings. This system of association has, in spite of dull times, kept the building trade active wherever it exists in any large sense. In the towns about Boston, largely in Philadelphia, and in all the mid-Pennsylvania towns, such as Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., it has kept building active by the demand for separate dwellings it creates among the frugal work people.

THE COST OF A WAR.

What the Late Civil War in the United States Cost—Statistics of the France-Prussian War.

The following statement of the cost of the late civil war in the United States is taken from an essay furnished to the Cobden Club of England;

The whole cost of the war to the Northern and Southern States from 1861 to 1866 is estimated as follows: Lives, 1,000,000; property by destruction, waste, etc., $9,000,000,000. The gross expenditures of the United States from June, 1861, to July, 1866, $5,792,257,000. Of this the actual war expenses were about $5,342,237,000.

The expenses of States, counties, cities and towns in the Northern States, not represented by funded debts, have been estimated at $500,000,000. The increase of State debts on the war account was $123,000,000. The increase of city, town and county debts is estimated at $200,000,000. Total war expenses of the loyal States and national government, $6,165,237,000.

The estimated direct expenditures of the Confederate States on account of the war were $2,000,000,000.

Aggregate estimated expenses of the war to the country North and South, $8,165,237,000.

The total receipts from all sources during the second year of the war were less than $42,000,000. The expenditures were $60,000,000 per month—at the rate of $700,000,000 a year.

As another illustration we have the peculiar results to France of the late war with Germany, which is thus summed up by a clever statistician in Paris:

War indemnity, 5,000,000,000 francs; interest on the same for two years, 300,000,000; the keep of the German troops, 273,637,000 francs; requisition, 227,581,000 francs; value of objects taken without requisitions, 254,172,000 francs; war contributions levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs, and so on till the account forms a total of 6,673,811,000 francs (£266,952,440). But this enormous sum is exclusive of pensions to the army, the damage done to material and the expenses of reorganization, which swell the total to 13,000,000,000 francs (£520,000,000). The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter, and thus it would take 1,000,000 of men thirty years to work it out.

Twenty Ears of Corn.

A local correspondent of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* writes: Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Gose in his blacksmith shop in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The coal company was called "The Lehigh Coal Mine." This company opened the mine and found the vein to be fifty feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal field to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty years, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnaces chilled. In 1831 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transferred into $20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day. I remember well the banquet given by Burd Patterson and Nicholas Biddle, at Mount Carbon, in 1840, at which time they paid William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, $5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day. It was he who showed them how to do it, and hale and hearty to-day, as then, he stands a worthy representative of science. Long may he live, and peaceful be his death, and may the memory of his deeds never be forgotten by Pennsylvania. He is a master mechanic, and I should be pleased to see the Chair of Metallurgy in the Mechanic's High School of Pennsylvania marked Thomas.

Baby Styes.

London, having harped upon its baby farms for some time, has now coined a new word—"baby-styes." The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the story of a three-year old child lately killed in one of these dens. It appears that the youngster had been put to nurse, and the woman to whom it was intrusted was frequently intoxicated, and was in the habit of going out and locking the child in her room for hours, without food or fire. One morning at nine o'clock she went out leaving the child in charge of her boy, who himself went out, transferring the child to an old woman living in the next room. The old woman hushed the baby to sleep, and at noon Mrs. Davis, the nurse, returned "slightly intoxicated." She went into the room where the child was lying, and was next seen by the old woman at six o'clock in the evening in Vauxhall-walk. On the next morning the boy, who had been to the theater, returned home at half-past twelve, and going into the room found the baby dead. Later in the day Mrs. Davis returned home "the worse for liquor." The doctor was called in, and having made a *post-mortem* examination of the dead child, said that "of all the horrible fever dens he was ever in Mrs. Davis's room was the worst. It was in a frightful state of neglect and dirt, and the very place to breed fever. The death of the child was caused by asphyxia, but how caused he could not say. The organs of the body were healthy, but there was not a particle of food in the stomach and intestines." What a sad and pitiful commentary the whole wretched story is upon the boasted civilization of the age.

All a Mistake.

Marcus J. Parrott, a well-known American, some years ago, while at the Langham Hotel, in London, dispatched to the Grand Hotel, in Paris, to reserve that one of the grandest suites of apartments in the hotel had been reserved for him, while he was greeted with the greatest display of respect by mine host and his staff. This extraordinary attention to a simple American sovereign was caused by a ludicrous misconception of Mr. Parrott's name. The dispatch conveyed to the landlord the impression that the apartments were for the Marquis de Parrot, a distinguished foreign nobleman.

WANT FUNDS.—The return rifle match between Ireland and America will take place in June, and the National Association has issued an address to patriotic citizens. Funds are needed to insure the international contest, and, as the amount is comparatively small, it will no doubt be speedily supplied.

Communist Societies of the United States.

Chas. Nordhoff has been inspecting the Communist societies of the United States, and he finds that there are eight societies, or seventy-two communes or different settlements, in this country which are successful. The oldest of these have existed for eighty years, the youngest of which he treats, for twenty-two. They number about five thousand persons of all ages, and are scattered through thirteen States, owning nearly one hundred and eighty thousand acres of land. As they are sometimes accused of being land monopolists, it is interesting to see that the communists own only about thirty-six acres a head. This fact, mentioned by Mr. Nordhoff, contrasts curiously with the statistics of Scotland, where the Duke of Sutherland owns 1,326,453 acres, the Earl of Breadalbane 438,358 acres, the Duke of Buccleuch 418,615 acres; where more than a quarter of the land is owned by twelve men, and one-half of it by seventy-five. Our author computes the wealth of the communities at twelve millions of dollars. One of the societies is French in origin, two American, and the others German. Mr. Nordhoff's detailed account of the life at the various communities, with their history, is extremely interesting. The general impression left upon the mind of the reader is of moderation in every way—plainness often amounting to bareness, industry, regularity, and probable monotony. Refinement, high education, or general intellectual cultivation is not common. But immorality, disorder, dissipation, are seldom found.

Mr. Nordhoff's general summary is that while they are not refined or cultivated, while art is unknown among the communists, and beauty and grace are even despised, yet they work but moderately; they are cleanly, honest, humane, and charitable. They provide plainly for personal comfort, live well, are unusually healthy, temperate, never in debt, and the most long-lived of our population. They keep regular hours, live in the open air, avoid anxiety, are tenderly nursed in illness, and in old age are most carefully considered. Eighty years is not an unusual age for a communist, and in every society except the French colony of Icaria Mr. Nordhoff saw or heard of people over ninety and still hale and active. If the communist life seems in theory to be dull and dreary, yet he found the people cheerful and quietly merry, and considers it in almost every way a higher and better and pleasanter life than that of the average mechanic and laborer in the city or the average farmer in the country. Indeed, when the reader thinks of the tenement house in the city or the wasting toil and pinched household of the poor farmer, and then of the life which is described in this book, the author's opinion has great presumptive support.

Paris in Trouble.

One night lately, the streets and pavements of Paris were covered with a thin coating of ice, which made them excessively slippery. It was with the utmost difficulty that any vehicle could pass along the streets, and pedestrians fell in all directions. As many parties and dinners had been given that day, a large number of persons were about. The theatres were all very full, and loud were the lamentations on the turn out at midnight as to the impossibility of getting home. Some slept in empty omnibuses and cabs; many got beds in common lodging houses, and not a few passed the night in the streets. It was a curious sight the next morning to see ladies shivering in their ball dresses making their way to their homes. One gentleman cut up a railway wrapper, and making stockings for his horse, drove home. A man with a quantity of list slippers made a little fortune, but his stock was soon exhausted. Many people people passed the night at the various police stations. Several people lost their lives; a young man fell and fractured his skull in the Rue de la Paix; a woman slipped, came down, broke her arm, and the child she was carrying was killed on the spot; numerous fractures of legs and arms occurred, and dangerous wounds. Nearly 300 persons were taken to the hospitals, having either broken limbs or severe contusions. An omnibus line lost 200 horses by accident. There is a well known beggar who, having lost both legs, by means of sharp pointed sticks propels himself on a go-cart. This man dashed up the Boulevards at full speed, and, as a reporter remarks, "avenged the humiliation of years." A blind man who clung to the railings of the mayoralty of the Eleventh Arrondissement was fastened there by the tips of his fingers, which became frozen. He was released by a piquet.

A Religious Difficulty.

The disturbances which have taken place in Caraquette, New Brunswick, resulting in loss of life, had their inception in the bitter feeling existing between the Roman Catholics, who are in the minority in that province, and the Protestants, upon the subject of taxation for public schools. The Catholics refuse to send their children to the non-sectarian public schools, and many of them have carried their resistance to the payment of the school tax to the point of suffering imprisonment rather than comply with the law; while not long ago the Catholic bishop of St. John permitted property belonging to him to be seized and sold for non-payment of his school tax. The assessment of the school tax is left optional with the local trustees. In Caraquette, a small town on the eastern coast of the province, the citizens at their annual meeting voted against the assessment for school purposes by electing trustees opposed to it. These trustees were removed by the government and others appointed in their place who made the assessment, and this led to the attack of the mob upon the residence of Mr. Robert Young, president of the executive council, who strongly favors the school bill, and was believed to have been instrumental in forcing the assessment. Several persons are reported to have been killed and wounded in this affair. It will be investigated by the courts, and the trial of the rioters will doubtless add to the bitterness of the public feeling. In Ontario and Quebec, as well as in New Brunswick, religious animosities enter largely into politics.

In Cases of Poisoning.

If a stomach-pump is not at hand give the patient ground mustard and salt dissolved in water to produce vomiting. We mention this as these articles are almost always on hand in every house. Then give the white of a few eggs. In regard to special antidotes: For acid poisons give as quickly as possible large draughts of chalk, magnesia, or a cream made of soap and water; for alkaline poisons, such as soda, potash, or ammonia, give lemon-juice with water and sugar, and if this cannot be had, give vinegar; olive oil, also, will relieve such cases. For arsenic the hydrated sesquioxid of iron is the special antidote, in doses some thirty times larger than the amount of poison taken; for baryta give sulphate of magnesia or soda; for antimony or tartar emetic powdered Peruvian bark or the infusion of the same is the specific antidote. For corrosive sublimate the hydrated protosulphuret of iron is the antidote if administered within twenty minutes: if later, give unboiled white of eggs, then warm water. For salts of copper (verdigris, blue vitriol, etc.) sugar and the whites of eggs.

A Sailor in Constantinople.

The captain came down and called out that if I wanted to go up town to come along; so I jumped ashore with my blue shirt and broad collar and went into the town. All the carrying here is done by men or horses, for the streets are so narrow there is no room for wagons, although you occasionally see one. Ladies going out shopping use a sedan chair or go on foot. The carriers use a pole about fifteen feet long, with knobs on the end, and two little iron pins in the middle, where the rope goes around, to keep the load in place. I have seen eight men carrying a large bale of hay this way, using four poles, and the bale being slung diagonally so that the men could each rest one hand on the other's shoulder. It made it quite exciting when ten or twelve loads were coming at the same time, the men all shouting for the people to get out of the way, and the street being so narrow that such a thing was almost impossible. Small light things like trunks are carried by one man, who has an affair of pigskin strapped on his back of such a shape that the articles carried almost stay there without being tied. After we left the ship chandler's we came out into an open place, where I was surprised to see horse cars. These cars were divided into two compartments—one-third of the cars being for ladies and the other two-thirds for gentlemen. Next we went up a very hilly street; so steep that it was all steps. It is lined on both sides with handsome stores of all descriptions, and is crowded with people. I saw lots of those eastern beggars we read of—some in bushel-baskets, with nothing to be seen but the head and one arm, and a variety of other sorts. At a building that was being torn down we saw them carrying away the bricks on donkeys, a big bundle of them being slung on each other, either one of the bundles weighing more than the animal, while the poor little fellow would try to walk, with his legs bending under him like rods of whalebone. When we arrived at the American Consul's the captain went up to his office and I stood at the door. There are any quantity of people going around selling things you never heard of in the States, and in a mode of selling you never see. For instance, there are men selling drinking water; they have a kind of wooden tub strapped on their back the tub being entirely hidden by leaves and branches of trees, which tower high above their heads. The water is drawn through a leather pipe, which has a brass nozzle and cock on the end, the mouth of the nozzle being also surrounded with green leaves. In front of them they carry a little brass tray, with two tumblers, and a sponge for washing the rims of the glasses. They also rinse them out when you take a drink. The price is one para, equal to one cent, and you are entitled to two glasses. The water is good. Then there are fruit men, selling plums and grapes, and other fellows that have a regular cold lunch on a tray before them and a stool slung behind them, so that you can retire to a quiet corner and feast your appetite.

How They are Now Chosen.

Presidential electors in the United States are now chosen by general ticket. The names of two men corresponding to the number of Senators to which a State is entitled in Congress, together with the names of as many others as there are Representatives of the State in the lower House of Congress, one to reside in each Congressional district, are placed upon the same ballot, and every voter votes for the whole number of Presidential electors to be chosen in the State, and, by a law of Congress, the electors are required to be chosen in all the States on the same day, which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. The electors so chosen in each State meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday of December, and vote for President and Vice-President, and make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, and seal up the same. One of these certificates is to be sent, by a person duly appointed by them, to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, before the first of January next ensuing; another is to be forwarded by mail, also directed to the President of the Senate; and the third is to be delivered to the United States judge of the district in which the judges are assembled. On the second Wednesday of February, the President of the Senate, in the presence of all the Senators and Representatives, opens the certificates from all the States, and the votes are counted. The person having a majority of all the electoral votes for President is elected. If no person has a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives must choose the President from those candidates, not exceeding three, who had the highest number of the electoral votes. But in so doing the members do not all vote together; but those of each State vote by themselves, and the candidate who receives the votes of a majority of the Representatives of a State has but one vote for such majority; from which it appears that there are only as many Presidential votes as there are States, the person who receives the votes of a majority of the States is elected. The proposed amendment to the United States Constitution provides that the people shall vote directly for President and Vice-President.

On an Icy Roof.

There came near being a fatal accident at Richmond, Va. A young gentleman, son of an Episcopal minister, in company with a party of young ladies, paid a visit to the capitol. Like most parties who visit this place, they went up on the roof of the building for the purpose of viewing the city. While they were on the platform, which is not over four or five feet wide, one of the party proposed that they should step to the roof, and the gentleman and one of the ladies did so. Scarcely had they placed their feet thereon when they found that the roof, which is an inclined plane, was covered with a thin coating of ice, and to the horror of their companions, both slid with startling velocity down, the young man in front. Their friends and other observers expected to see them slide over the roof to the ground, but, fortunately, in their descent they came in contact with one of the chimneys on the very edge of the roof, and thence managed to creep back again.

It was in Paris.

An elegant lady goes out shopping. While she is engaged, there is a heavy fall of rain. The streets are flooded, and, to add to her distress, her carriage stands on the far side of a large, open square, which has become a lake. She signals to the driver, but his horses, being young, will not face the water. She stands on the edge of the curb, stamping her little feet, and not knowing what to do. A gentleman passes and takes in the situation at a glance. Throwing his cigar aside, he steps up to the lady, seizes her by the waist, delicately, plunges into the tide, and lands her safely on the lower step of her carriage door. Recovering from her astonishment, she turns around and mutters, "Insolent!" The gentleman loses no time, but steps back to the lady, seizes her by the waist, delicately, plunges into the tide, and lands her where she stood before. He then takes off his hat, bows politely, and walks away.

MR. MAXON GETS ELECTED.

How his Wife Found It Out.

James Maxon is a duly initiated and valiant Knight of Pythias, residing on Fourth street. The other night he left home, telling Mrs. Maxon that he was going to the lodge. About half-past eight o'clock two well-dressed men rang the door bell, and when Mrs. Maxon appeared they introduced themselves as companion Knights of Pythias. They said the lodge had just held an election and that Mr. Maxon had been unanimously called to the Chancellor's chair—the highest position in the lodge. They had been duly appointed, in accordance with the custom which is peculiar to the Order, to inform her of the distinguished honor that had been conferred on her husband and to solicit her consent to his acceptance of the office—another stipulation peculiar only to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Maxon, they said, according to their rules, would hold the office for three years, and would receive an annual salary of $1,162, this being the exact amount, according to the tribute levied on each knight by the superior council. Mrs. Maxon was overjoyed, thanked the courteous gentlemen—who had meanwhile seated themselves in the parlor—and gave her freest consent to the acceptance of the high and lucrative office conferred upon her worthy husband. The visitors rose to leave, and, as they were about to withdraw with all the thoughtful etiquette of thorough gentlemen, one of them suddenly remarked, "Oh! by the way, Mrs. Maxon, I almost forgot to give you this note. Mr. Maxon especially impressed it upon me not to forget its delivery." A hurriedly written note was handed Mrs. M., and, excusing herself, she retired to the lighter parlor and read:

DEAR WIFE—I have been selected from among the three hundred and seventy-five members of my lodge to act as chancellor—a flattering office—with nearly $1,200 a year. It is always customary for the newly-elected chancellor to furnish refreshments for the knights. I have only $5 with me. Please send me at least $50, for I must do the thing up well. Send $100 if you have it handy, or borrow it of the neighbors. It will all come back when I get my first month's salary—$100. Your loving husband, JAMES MAXON.

Mrs. Maxon's eyes opened and she thought a moment. Then she went to a wardrobe, plunged her hand into the pocket of her black silk dress, pulled out a pretty Russia leather purse, and, from its snugly tucked-up corner took a bill. It looked nice and fresh, and had in big figures upon it "$100." Going to the door she inquired of the waiting gentlemen: "Will you take the money to him?" The fine-looking fellow who handed her the note, professing not to know what was in it, spoke up, "Oh, certainly, certainly, I'll see that he gets it safely. Glad to accommodate you, madam."

Said Mrs. Maxon, "I have only a $100 bill, and James wants but fifty, and, besides that, I don't want to send the whole of it. Will you get it changed for me, please?"

The two gentlemen consulted a moment and then said, "Oh, we have change." Straightway they made up $50 and gave it to Mrs. Maxon in exchange for the bill, and, wishing her a very good night, retired with all the elegant grace and manliness characteristic of the noble Pythian Knights.

In about twenty minutes Mr. Maxon came home. "Why," said the wife, "I thought you were entertaining your knightly associates. I didn't expect you home till midnight, considering the amount of money you wanted for your feast."

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Maxon. "I don't understand you."

"Why didn't you send me this?" said Mrs. Maxon, as she handed him the note. "Right after you left two very clever-looking gentlemen called and said you had been elected to some high office—chancellor, I think—and I, of course"—

Maxon, who had glanced over the note and discovered its complexion, ejaculated, "You gave it to them? Why, it's a diabolical swindle. Did you give them any money? How much?"

"Why, I gave them a $100 bill, and they gave me $50 in change. Here it is."

Mr. Maxon in a despairing way took the money and carelessly glanced it over at first, then more eagerly, scanning each bill carefully. "Well, well," said he at last, "this is a double outrage. Why, all this money is counterfeit except two $5 notes! But where in the name of common sense did you ever get a $100 bill? You didn't borrow that of the neighbors, did you?"

"No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to her husband to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that $100 note you gave me about a year ago. Don't you remember? You told me to look out and not to spend it."

"Why, that's a counterfeit!" said the husband.

"I knew it was. Did you suppose I didn't see through their stupid game, Mr. Maxon? Your wife isn't a fool if she is a woman. Give me them two good $5 bills, if you please, I just want a new bonnet."

A Brakeman's Bravery.

Charles Crandall, a brakeman on the New York and New Haven railroad, saved the life of Mary E. Jones, of Portchester, at the imminent risk of his own. Miss Jones was crossing the track, when she recognized an acquaintance in a little boy and stopped to talk with him. He was not on the road bed but Miss Jones stood on the track, which was trembling with the approach of a Boston express at full speed. A freight train stood on the other through track, and the men were busy switching cars on a side track. Crandall was on a freight car that was moving, and hearing the express shouted to Miss Jones to get out of the way. She seemed not to hear, and continued her conversation. Crandall jumped from the moving car, and ran toward the woman, who, too late to save herself, saw her danger.

"I thought all of a sudden that I'd try," said he afterward, in relating the story to his friends, "and I knew that it must be an awful quick try. She didn't see me coming, but just glanced over her shoulder quick like, and then shrunk all together with a sort of shudder, and whispered: 'I'm gone.' I heard that whisper, and it seems as though the engine might have heard it, too. It was about as near her as I was. It was which and 'tother between me and the express. The girl put her hands to her face and tottered backward. I just caught her around the waist, and lugged her off the track as the whole train scurried past. I looked down at the little woman, and she was as pale as a ghost and hardly breathed. Then I was afraid she would faint, and I wouldn't have known what to do then. To pull a woman out of danger is easier for me then to bring them to when they faint. But she opened her eyes and stared into my face in a wondering way, just as one does on waking from a sleep after being sick and lightheaded. I think the scare itself came near killing her. She found out where she was quick enough, and bounded away. 'Don't you ever come around this track again,' said I. Then she laughed and started for her home, as she remarked: 'I think I shall remember this forever.'"

The Lightning Rod.

Keyser had lightning rods placed upon his barn three or four years ago; but during last summer the building was struck by lightning and burned. When he got the new barn done a man came around with a red wagon and wanted to sell him a set of Bolt & Burnam's patent lightning rods.

"I believe not," said Keyser, "I had rods on the barn at the time of the"—

"I know," exclaimed the agent. "I know you had, and very likely that's the reason you were struck. Nothin's more likely to attract lightnin' than worthless rods."

"How do you know they were worthless?"

"Why, I was drivin' by yer in the spring, and I seen them rods, and I says to myself that barn'll be struck some time, but there's no use in tryin' to convince Mr. Keyser; so I didn't call. I knowed it, because they had iron tips. A rod with iron tips is no better'n a close prop to ward off lightnin'."

"The man who sold them to me said they had platinum tips," remarked Keyser.

"Ah! this is a wicked world, Mr. Keyser. You can't be too cautious. Some of these yer agents lie like a gas meter. It's awful, sir. They are wholly untrustworthy. Them rods was the most ridicklus sham I ever see. A regular gouge. They wa'nt worth the labor it took to put 'em up. They wa'nt, now, that's the honest truth."

"What kind do you offer?"

"Well, sir, I've got the only genuine lightnin' rod that's made. It's constructed on scientific principles. Professor Huxley says it's sure to run off the electric fluid every time. Twisted charcoal iron, glass insulators, eight points on each rod, warranted solid platinum. We give a written guarantee with each rod. Never had a house struck since we began to offer this rod to the public. Positive fact. The lightnin'll play all around a house with one of 'em and never touch it. A thunder storm that'd tear the bowels out of the American continent would leave your house as safe as a polar bear in the middle of an iceberg. Shall I run you one up?"

"I don't know," said Keyser, musingly.

"I'll put you up one cheap, and then you'll have somethin' reliable. Somethin' there's no discount on."

"You say the old rod was a fraud?"

"The deadliest fraud you ever heard of. It hadn't an ounce of platinum within a mile of it. The man that sold it ought to be prosecuted, and the fellow that put it up without insulators should be shot. It's too bad the farmers should be gouged in this sort of way."

"And Bolt & Burnam's rod is not a fraud?"

"A fraud? Why, really, my dear sir, just cast your eye over Professor Huxley's letter and these certificates, and remember that we give a written guarantee—a positive protection, of course."

"Just cast your eye over that," said Keyser, handing him a piece of paper.

"Well, upon my word! This is indeed somewhat—that is to say it is, as it were—it looks—it looks a little like one of our own certificates."

"Just so," said Keyser. "That old rod was one of Bolt & Burnam's. You sold it to my son-in-law; you gave this certificate; you swore the points were platinum, and your man put it up."

"Then I suppose we can't trade!"

"Well, I should think not," said Keyser. Whereupon the man mounted the red wagon and moved on.

The Horrors of the Asylums.

The millenium will have been brought nearer to us by a great many thousand years when the people who are paid for the performance of public duties are selected by no other standard than their own qualifications for performing them faithfully and successfully. That the selection of the fittest does not now prevail in this department of human economy is a fact that the people of the United States have had thrust upon their attention with wearisome iteration in the past ten or twelve years. It has rarely been thrust upon the attention of anybody with more sickening details than in the two stories of cruel incompetence in the care of the insane. An old man undergoing treatment in the Kings County Asylum was murdered in pure wantonness by a lunatic whom a nurse allowed to take a plasterer's adze to amuse himself with. The murderer of course is a fitter object for pity than his victim; but what shall be said of the nurse whose indecision of character or ignorance of the duties belonging to his position is responsible for this painful catastrophe? Above all, what shall be said of the system under which it was possible for so incompetent a man to get into a position where the results of incompetence are liable at all times to be so appalling? The case may be an extreme on, for there are few duties which require for their performance a more peculiar fitness both of natural parts and special training than do those connected with the care of the insane. But where special qualifications are needed the precautions against incompetence and unfitness require to be made all the more stringent; and it is to be hoped that this saving truth has been doubly impressed upon the guardians of the Kings County Asylum and of similar institutions elsewhere by the deplorable incident which has followed its neglect. The story which comes to us from Quebec is far more harrowing in its accumulation of painful details. Through lack of proper precaution in guarding the acts of a woman of known violent propensities an asylum near the Canadian city was set on fire, and the four hundred and thirty odd demented women who were her fellow-prisoners in the building were thrown into a panic which may be more easily and vividly imagined than described. Three of them perished with the burning building. That no more than three perished where more than four hundred were rushing in every direction away from safety rather than towards it, may be accepted as sufficient proof that the officers of the institution did all that lay in human power to do to snatch these poor dazed creatures from the jaws of destruction. But a few ounces of prevention would have been far more efficacious than all these many poun

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 25, 1875.

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The democrats gained a member of the House, on Tuesday 16th, in the election of Birch, of Washington county, by 200 majority, in place of Farrer, republican, deceased.

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, of 22, comes to us in new type and with an improved appearance and make-up. The Patriot is an able and fearless democratic organ, deserving the support of the party, and is one of our favorite exchanges.

The monkey-shavers who edit the Bellefonte Republican, in their last week's paper show signs of being in tight papers and can't even fix "them" little probates and protests. Fellows who undertake to clear up the great financial problem of the nation, and can't run their own little fip-penny-bit shanty without being haunted by notaries fees should shut up shop and go to scissors-grinding.

Pinchback met with a defeat, in the Senate on 18 for admission as Senator from Louisiana, and thereat the extreme radical leaders are demoralized. Morton in conversation said he looked upon it as equivalent to a vote of a want of confidence in the President's management of Louisiana affairs. The effect of it is to strengthen the Republican members of the House who are opposed to the dictation of the caucus and the adoption of repressive legislation toward the South.

A bill has passed first reading in the Senate to appoint an inspector of lumber, who is to be paid seventy-five cents per thousand for his work, and no contract to sell lumber is good till after the inspection has been made. This is a job in the interest of some individual or set of individuals, which it will be the duty of our representatives to defeat. There is no necessity for an inspector, and the only service he could be put to would be to annoy the lumber interests and impose a heavy tax thereupon.

The second Louisiana investigating committee sent to New Orleans a few weeks ago—like the one before it—was composed of mostly radical congressmen, and these also report like the one that preceeded them, that a majority of conservatives were elected to the legislature. These are the conservatives that Grant had arrested and driven from the statehouse by federal soldiers. The wrong and usurpation of the President is thus doubly established by two radical investigating committees, who were sent to New Orleans to fix up a case in Grant's favor, but these gentlemen found the facts so clearly against his unwarranted course that they could not put a false face upon Louisiana affairs.

"Their sympathy for the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania aided materially in defeating the machinations of the clique."—Watchman.

Thus speaks the Watchman of the Pennsvalley democrats who thought they had good reasons for cutting Alexander. Now let us see how much sympathy Mr. Meek showed for the "honest Democracy of Pennsylvania." When in the Legislature he sold out the democrats of Philadelphia to the cut-throat radicals of that city on the Building Commission bill, by which the power of the Philadelphia radicals was increased to manufacture fraudulent majorities to defeat the "honest Democracy of Pennsylvania." As proof that Meek did this, see Philadelphia Age, of May 15, 1871, which exposes him.

Then again to show his sympathy for the "honest Democracy of Pennsylvania," he last fall encouraged the introduction of Modocism into Centre county, by which a Congressman, Senator and our county ticket were put in jeopardy. Had he succeeded in defeating Mr. Wallace thereby, that would have counted two on U. S. Senator against the "Democracy of Pennsylvania," and had his Modocmovement succeeded in defeating our county ticket, that would have counted four against the "Democracy of Pennsylvania," or a total of six, enough to defeat a democratic Senator for the "Democracy of Pennsylvania." Now Gray, we have you cornered completely on "sympathy for the Democracy of Pennsylvania," you must admit it, and it is your treat, and you will not refuse to "set them up," when we tell you how to do it, without costing you any stamps. You left from $20 to $25 with a number of landlords, when a candidate for Assembly, to be used for bitters to secure you delegates; one of these landlords told us recently that there were still 40 cents unspent. Now you choose a second and we will choose one, and then proceed upon the "code of honor," and wipe out that much benzine.

Now quit your scolding at the democrats over here, it don't become you.

The writ of habeas corpus is an instrument which was framed in England about two centuries ago to protect the citizen from the aggressions of the governing power, and is there regarded as the bulwark of personal liberty. It was adopted in this country on the original formation of our Government, and the framers of our Constitution wisely determined that its provisions should never be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. In Great Britain it is regarded as the most sacred feature of the British Constitution, and any monarch or ministry who should dare to interfere with it would be overwhelmed by public indignation. Yet we see the President of the United States conspiring with the most disreputable class of political knaves to deprive the American people of this most inestimable of civil rights for the worst of purposes. Have not the representatives of the Republican party in Congress sense enough to see that every man who joins in this conspiracy will be marked by his countrymen as a traitor to freedom for the remainder of his life?

On Wednesday night, a negro was caught in the act of fastening across tie on the trestle-work over Hickahola bottom on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. After arrest, he confessed to having thrown a train off near there recently. This time he expected the train would be dashed to pieces and then he would rob the bodies of the passengers.

The Radical majority in the next Senate is only seven on a full vote. Not very encouraging for Grant.

THE LATEST FROM SALT RIVER.

We have late intelligence from Salt River. Mr. G. W. Campbell, late of Harris township, about three weeks ago, managed to pass the guards and slipped back to his old home. He furnished us much information as to the state of affairs up Salt River. He says provisions are exceedingly high and of a poor quality, and society much demoralized and not at all to suit his tastes, having been accustomed to keep good company before he does not wish to injure his good name by the company he has been obliged to keep since last November.

Mr. Campbell tells us that two phases of "poker" are generally prevalent up there. Poker as a past-time, with cards, is one phase, and poker as a disease, with snakes and rats in it is another phase of it; we are glad to learn from him that he has not yet had an attack of either. Mr. Campbell says that Butler is much troubled with the "poker," and when it attacks him, he always imagines it is raining silver spoons, and he then goes through the motion of shoveling them upon piles, and says Ben is never so much in his element as when he thinks it is raining spoons and he is gathering them in.

Mr. Campbell also informs us that he saw more black eyes and bloody noses in the time they have been up Salt River, than ever before. He says Ben Butler wears two black eyes, a bruised face, and carries one arm in a sling and still doubles up his one fist and swears he can whollop the best man in the colony. He also tells us that counterfeiting is largely carried on and that nearly every one keeps a little saloon, which is about the only occupation followed. These things do not suit Mr. Campbell at all, and he would like to be in better company. He says that a few Bibles were sent up to them by democratic friends, but they were "pearls thrown before swine"—he, however, managed to secure one, and has been reading it more faithfully than ever, and he now very often has serious thoughts of joining the democratic party. He says that he tried to organize a grange, but failed, as all seemed to have turned middle-men and they only study how to "come it" over their neighbor, and that nothing would do him more good than to have the privilege of occasionally meeting with the grangers down here, and enjoying their good company.

Mr. Campbell in his trip down, passed through Haines, Penn, Gregg and Potter, and left his marks as he went along, so large that even the snow-storms have not yet covered them. Mr. Campbell left for Salt River again on Wednesday of last week, his ticket was numbered "160." We trust he may reach his destination safely; preserve his good name; escape black eyes and either phase of the poker, and then when he is wanted again down here, he will be sent for.

Mr. Campbell was very anxious to stop off at Harrisburg, but the boat he took passage in did not go by that route.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LATE ELECTION.

The late election for Assembly in this county, having demonstrated that somebody struck Billy Patterson and pretty nigh knocked the wind out of Meek's bread-basket that nice little gentleman in his agony wants to say that we did it—giving us more credit for influence than we ever claimed. Well, Mr. Meek says we have the floor to explain and here we go, Gray, merry as a sleighing party:

Haines township, right along side of Wm. K. Alexander, reversed its majority and went against our candidate by 58 majority; this was rough, and the democrats, some of them, who led off in this, were men who always stood by Meek through thick and thin.

In Penn township, Mr. Alexander's home, and which always instructed for Meek, the republican candidate doubled his vote, and this was done by the effort of democrats who always swear by Meek.

Miles township also fell back, and here too some of Meek's warmest friends took a stand against Alexander.

In Gregg township where the opposition candidate also gained, some of Meeks old friends took a determined stand against Alexander.

In Potter township,—which swung right around, like Haines, and gave 50 majority against Alexander,—some of Meeks *best old friends* rolled up their sleeves against Alexander and handled him without gloves.

And so on—but this is enough for our purpose. Now we are ready to furnish the names of all these (late) Meek men, who fought Alexander, to Mr Meek, or any other man privately, and they will all own up to it, and glory in the work they did. Now Gray, you have the floor—explain, why did you let your friends do thus? Either you failed to bring them up to the work or else they were disgusted with *your work*. Explain. As far as the editor of this paper is concerned, our numbered vote will show that we voted for Alexander and our columns show that we advocated his election, but we found it the "up-hillest" business, "you bet," and we are frank to admit that some of our old friends also opposed Alexander and own up to it too. That's how it was done.

Why Gray, bless your unconverted soul, don't you know that you are the most unfit man in Pennsylvania to throw stones—they always bound back and make you a "sore eye." Didn't you know it? We don't want to go over all your sores just now,—bless you, every one knows them by heart, and hundreds of democrats, are sitting and sighing for only one opportunity to give you a *complimentary* at the ballot-box.

A BONAPARTIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

Our readers may as well be expecting an attempt to restore the empire and the Bonapart dynasty in France. We believe the arrangements are about complete, and the execution of the enterprise will commence at an early day. The presence of Marshal Bazaine on Saturday at Santander, a Spanish town on the French frontier, is probably connected with this undertaking.

It is not generally known that such an attempt was to have been made by the late Napoleon III. Some time before his death he had borrowed a large sum of money for the purpose in London; but finding that his failing strength was not equal to the thing, he returned the money to the lenders. A great part of the capital for the present effort is doubtless furnished from a similar source.

If France had a regular Government of any sort, such an undertaking could not succeed. Louis Napoleon himself tried the experiment repeatedly during the great reign of Louis Philippe, but in each case his failure was rediculous. Nothing but the republic of 1848 made it possible for him to get possession of France. Whether the republic of 1870 will prove equally favorable to a similar plot, remains to be determined.

Wallacetown, Clearfield county, is suffering from typhoid fever.

MR JEWELL'S HEAD IN DANGER.

There is no doubt that Postmaster-General Jewell will have to do one of two things, either stop his efforts to break up the fraudulent practices introduced in his department by Cresswell, or else step down and out for somebody who will not interfere with the operations of the Postal Ring. Indeed it is rumored in Washington that the attempts he has already made to prevent stealing have so enraged the President that he will have to leave any way, and the name of Zach Chandler of Michigan is freely spoken of as that of his successor.

Mr. Jewell has been Postmaster-General only a few months, and has endeavored to stop the leaks in that department. His efforts do not please the buzzards at Washington at all, for they got many, many fat bites out of the post-office department, and Grant will have to put out the only honest man he has in his cabinet to please the plunderers.

THE WATCHMAN'S ABUSE OF PENNSVALLEY DEMOCRATS.

The Modoc movement last fall, as is well known, was aided and abetted by Meek, to defeat the regular democratic nominees for Congress and Senator and to distract the party, only because Mr. Meek did not get a nomination himself. Now because last week, a large portion of Pennsvalley democrats for *substantial reasons* refused to support Mr. Alexander, Meek's paper turns to abusing them, and calls our people "misleaders," "deceivers," "shames" them, calls them "clique" "disorganizers," "tricksters," &c.

Democrats of Pennsvalley, is the man Meek, who last fall introduced the Modoc movement into this county, the proper person to read you a lesson for doing of your own free will what your conscience dictated? We have only to say to Mr. Meek that Pennsvalley democrats know their duty and on first opportunity that the ballot-box presents, will "redeem themselves" again by giving him a compliment also which he will long hold in remembrance. He advises the democracy of Potter and Haines to "redeem themselves."—Potter, Haines, Penn and Miles, *are* all right, and place little value upon advice from a Modoc source. The day has gone by for certain Bellefonte office-seekers to hoodwink the people of Pennsvalley. That's what's the matter.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Washington, February 19.—A full meeting of the Special Committee of the House on affairs in Louisiana was held this evening. After a discussion of the political condition of the state and status of the Kellogg government, lasting several hours, a majority of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Wheeler and Foster, agreed to two resolutions, to be submitted to the House on Monday. The first resolution will recognize Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and the second will declare that the Conservatives elected a majority of the Legislature last autumn and recommend that the Conservatives thrown out last autumn by the Returning Board be admitted to their seats. The second resolution is equivalent to a declaration that the action of the Returning Board was fraudulent, while the first is intended to prevent the impeachment and removal of Kellogg. It is evidently the hope of the Republican members of the committee that, upon the passage of these resolutions, the difficulties in Louisiana will be compromised and that the equilibrium will be restored. The second resolution is agreed to by all the members of the committee. It is probable that there will be no general report of the committee. Mr. Hoar has written out a long document, reviewing the evidence taken by the committee in a very partisan spirit, and putting the disorders that have occurred in Louisiana in their worst light. To this Mr. Fry and Mr. Wheeler assent, but Mr. Foster does not give his full adhesion, as it conflicts with the views already presented in his statement of evidence taken by himself and Messrs. Phelps and Potter in New Orleans. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, will prepare a minority report, which will be signed by Mr. Potter, and possibly by Mr. Phelps. The committee will meet again to-morrow to complete its action.

A LIVELY SCENE IN CONGRESS—MR. COX TRIUMPHANT.

Washington, February 19.—The House passed the Army Appropriation bill today without material amendment. None of the Radical schemes which have been promised for some time past were foisted upon the bill, though Mr. Cox's amendment prohibiting the use of the army for the dispersion of State legislatures was voted down, the Radicals deeming it wise to keep the measure free from legislation, touching the use of troops in the States of the South. During the discussion of the amendment of Mr. Cox a most amusing scene occurred, which set the House in a roar, and finally turned the laugh most heartily on to the Republican side. Just before the House met this morning some one placed the Globe of July, '56, upon the desk of Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who was managing the Army bill, with a portion of a speech, marked as delivered by a Mr. Cox, in which he most zealously defended the use of troops in dispersing one of the so-called legislatures of Kansas, in the civil strife in that State at that date. Mr. Wheeler supposed, of course, that there never was but one Mr. Cox in Congress, in the person of the member from New York, and, in the slang of the House, imagined that "he had him." After Mr. Cox's amendment had been read prohibiting the use of troops after the Louisiana fashion, Mr. Wheeler asked Mr. Cox if he did not approve Colonel Sumner's rout, by the military, of a Kansas Legislature in '56.

"No, sir; I did not," said Mr. Cox, "It is well known I acted with Judge Douglas on that question."

"Well, let us see how the gentleman acted," replied Mr. Wheeler, and, with a countenance beaming with confidence and a manner full of assurance, he sent to the Clerk's desk the speech of Mr. Cox, as it appeared in the Globe, defending the action of Colonel Sumner.

It was for a moment a palpable hit. Mr. Cox, himself, did not seem to understand it. The Republican side laughed, applauded and jeered.

Mr. Cox of New York, only for a moment bewildered, in vain tried to be heard.

"Read," "Read," shouted the Republicans.

Mr. Cox, above the din, cried, "A point of order," and at last was heard. Then he said that the Cox being quoted was one Lysander Cox, of Kentucky, who was in the Congress of 1856, of which he (S. S. Cox) was not a member. Then the Democratic side roared with derisive laughter, and the Republicans, dumbfounded, turned to Mr. Wheeler. That gentleman was as much confounded as the others, and finally admitted that the speech was handed to him without exhmination, and he supposed, of course, that it had been made by his colleague.

The bill as passed appropriates $27,000,000. An amendment of Mr. Randall, prohibiting the use of any money for patented appliances for destroying moth, was adopted, thus breaking up a huge job which has run for years in the War Department.

Philipsburg was recently afflicted with a ten thousand dollar fire. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

J. A. McCall and Thomas Priestly, who have been prospecting for coal upon lands of Jas. P. Hale, on the north branch of the Moshannon, six miles south-west of Oceola, have developed two veins, the upper six feet and the lower five feet in thickness.

A man in Cambria county left a horse perish in a stable, not long since, for the want of feed and water. What a shameful exhibition of cruelty to a dumb brute.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Immense Reduction of Passenger Rates.

Baltimore, February 16.—There seems no prospect at present that the war between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads will be reconciled. President Garret to-night states that President Scott's telegram of to-day is a tissue of gross mis-representations. In order to compel the Pennsylvania Road to reopen the gateways of commerce to the people of Philadelphia and New York for the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and its connections, orders have been given by the Baltimore and Ohio Company for an immense reduction of passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the leading western cities, viz: Between Chicago and Balt more and Washington from $19 to $10; between Cincinnatti and Baltimore and Washington from $16 to $10; between St. Louis and Baltimore and Washington from $23 to $15; between Louisville and Baltimore and Washington from $20 to $12; between Pittsburg and Baltimore and Washington from $8 50 to $6.

A similar reduction is about being made between Philadelphia and Chicago, Cincinnatti, St Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg. These reductions take effect at once. It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is arranging for a line of first class steamships for the conveyance of freight between New York and Baltimore. All its western connections have telegraphed to the Baltimore and Ohio Company that they will cheerfully co-operate in its policy throughout as long as the Pennsylvania Road continues to obstruct its business to Philadelaphia and New York.

REPLY OF COL. SCOTT TO PRESIDENT GARRET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has written a letter in reply to the telegram of President Garret, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. After accusing Garrett of demagogism and acting in bad faith with the officers of other trunk lines in regard to rates, Col. Scott goes on to say:

As far as this company is concerned, you may rely upon it that we will protect the business of Philadelphia and place of Baltimore, New York and other points accessible by our lines on an equitable and fair business basis. In all matters relating to transportation over our own road, while we desire moderate rates for service performed, believing that it is best for the public and for owners of railway property that this should be the case. We shall always be ready to take care of our share of the business of the country with rates and facilities equal to those of any other company. The lines from Washington and Baltimore to and from New York over our road shall be made quite as perfect for the convenience of the public from this date as they have ever been at any time in the past.

There shall be no inconvenience whatever to the public by reason of your effort to destroy the railway prosperity of any other parties. The Northern Central Railway Company will, during the present year, perfect its terminal facilities at Baltimore so as to place that city on a full equality with others on the seaboard and it will be the duty and interest of the company whose line terminates there to give to Baltimore a line in every respect equal both as to rates and facilities to any that Baltimore and Ohio may be able to offer. It seems to me most unfair that you should attempt by the course indicated in your message to coerce other parties into a policy that might result in great injury to the property they represent. If measures to be adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should produce the result that you anticipate, there will be no difficulty in understanding the motives which prompted such a course, and I believe railway officers and stockholders that may be injured will hold you, as President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, responsible for this policy of destruction. So far as this company is concerned it is abundantly able to take care of its interests and of its stockholders.

FIFTY-SIX BELOW!

Winter in the Northwest—Quicksilver as hard as a Rock.

[*Montana New Northwest.*]

A country correspondent says: "Your favor of the 10th January is at hand, and inquiries answered herewith. On the evening of January 8, several persons being in my store, and the spirit thermometer registering '35 below,' the remark was made that quicksilver would congeal at three degrees lower. I requested my clerk, Mr. Stolte to thoroughly cleanse a tumbler and partially fill it with quicksilver. We then exposed the glass of mercury and the spirit thermometer on the roof of the fire-proof on the north side of the store, giving them as nearly equal exposure as possible. An hour after the thermometer marked 38 degrees below zero, but the quicksilver still remained unchanged. At 9.20 P. M. the thermometer stood 40 below; still the quicksilver was live, but terribly cold. At 9.40 P. M. the spirit indicated 41 below; the quicksilver was hardening on the outside. A few minutes later the thermometer stood 42 below. I picked up the tumbler of quicksilver, and, to my astonishment, found it completely sodified—as hard as a rock. I carried it into the store, and several persons examined it, it remaining in that condition some time before it showed life. On January 10, at 11 p. m., the thermometer stood at 35 below; January 11, at 7 a. m. 41 below; January 11.9 p. m., 36 below. On the evening of January 8, the evening above-mentioned, at 10.30 p. m., the register was 46 below. This is the coldest weather we have had." Under date of January 14, the correspondent adds the following news, expressed in the peculiar style of the West: "Jack Frost held the best hand last night, and played it as follows: At 9.45 p. m. the thermometer stood at 50 below; at 10.30 p. m., 54 below; at 11.30 p. m., 56 below.". The weather locals of the northwest make up an interesting collection. The following are specimens: As the stage came through Blackfoot on Tuesday evening, nobody could tell how cold it was; all the thermometers were frozen. The Independent of Thursday contains an account of the freezing to death of four Chinamen going down the gulch below town." "The worst disgusted man in Deer Lodge this winter is Grenville Stuart, the most careful thermometrical observer in Montana. Anticipating a possible spell of weather that the mercurial thermometer would be inadequate to record, he sent to New York for a fine spirit thermometer, for which he was charged a spirited price. It arrived in good season, but on examining it, it was found to be only graduated to 30 degrees below zero. He says it is a good enough summer thermometer, but it isn't calculated for this kind of a winter." The mean temperature in Kansas, during the month of January, was only 14 degrees above zero, which is 8 degrees colder than the mean temperature for 11 years previous.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AT A FIRE IN GOTTENBURG.

Stockholm, February 19.—A match factory in Guttenburg, crowded with workpeople, took fire to-day. The flames spread with such rapidity that the employes in the upper stories were cut off from escape, and many perished in the flames or were killed by jumping from the windows.

Fifty one lives are reported to have been lost.

Two boys in Clearfield county have been sent to jail ten days for disturbing a religious meeting. A warning to all boys, large and small, who go to church merely for amusement.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is in session in Charleston, S. C. Among other things, the Grange has passed a resolution requesting Congress to repeal all laws taxing tobacco, and asking the general government to use its influence to induce foreign governments to reduce the duty on tobacco.

On the subject of cheap transportation they recommend the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi, the building of a double track railroad from New York to Missouri and the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which projects they say are national in character and will encourage the productive interests of the sections of the country whose products would seek an outlet in those directions. The committee declare that the time has come when it is the mission, prerogative and duty of the government to encourage the productive interests of the nation, which hitherto have received too little attention, and urge upon Congress the immediate importance and vital necessity of such action as will provide cheap and rapid transportation between all sections of the country and the markets of the world. The Committee on Mississippi Levees recommend that the general government extend such aid in this direction as is consistent with the national prosperity and a protection against overflows.

The report of the Committee on Commercial Relations, which was adopted, recognizes the vital importance of more commercial commerce between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union and between America and Europe, and say that the Eastern and Western Transportation Company—a bill to incorporate which is before Congress—seems to promise beneficial results in reducing the distance to deep water on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and lessening the cost of transporting the bulky crops of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to European and South American consumers. The bill asks for nothing but right of way. The contemplated road will be a public highway and post road, and the committee therefore ask Congress to grant the charter, and ask the States through which it passes to do the same.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following bills, among others, passed the Senate finally on 17:

An act to provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels and the custody thereof.

Act to authorize changes of venue in criminal cases.

Act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Act to provide for erecting watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of the Commonwealth.

Act declaratory of the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act to repeal the act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county.

In the House an act to repeal the act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three-years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors was called.

Mr. CHRISTY raised the point of order that the bill is improperly upon the calender and cannot come before the House at this time.

An angry and heated discussion followed between Local Optionists and the friends of the bill in which Messrs. Long, Christy, Wolfe, Piper, Talley, Gehr, Huhn, Morgan and Stewart of Lawrence, took part.

The opponents of the bill filibustered and and moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were called which resulted as follows: Yeas, 36; nays, 141.

As it was nearing the hour of six, a motion was made to extend the time for the consideration of the bill which was lost—yeas, 77; nays, 95.

The motion to recommit the bill and Mr. Christy's point of order pending, leaves the bill in a terrible muddle.

Adjourned.

LATE NEWS FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Indian Agent Miles, in a communication to the commissioner of Indian affairs from Darlington, Indian territory, under date of the 20th of January, says three young men have come in from the main camp of the hostile Indians. They report having left the camp of Gray Beard about the 10th ult., on the Staked plains, and that Stone Calf was camped quite a distance from Gray Beard, further south and east. They report one of the Germain girls as being with Stone Calf, and owned by Longback, he having bought her from Stone Calf's son in-law, Black Moon, who was one of the Medicine Water party who captured them and murdered the parents. The other girl is in the Gray Beard party, and owned by Wolf Robe. From these young men we learn that a party of three, headed by Little Shield, sent out some time ago by General Neill to convey a message to Stone Calfs, and the Germain girls had reached Grey Beard's camp all right, and that their message was treated with indifference, and even contempt, by Grey Beard, Heap of Birds, and others. Grey Beard said, Let them send a few more times and we can make our own terms. They also report that the hostiles have been very much encouraged by the temporary suspension of active operations against them, they believing that the cam paign against them has ended, and war parties are now being organized and sent out for a special purpose of securing a fresh supply of horses. One of these parties has just returned from a trip towards Mexico, where they had captured a Mexican train, securing some substance and animals, and report having murdered the Mexicans. Another party returned to the main camp the day before, then left for the Texas settlement, having secured a fair supply of horses, headed by Cloud Chief.

They also report that three more war parties are now out. One had gone up to the headquarters of the Red river, and one had come down in the direction of the Wichita agency, expecting to make a raid upon the herds of the Indians of that agency. As to the other party, they do not know the direction to which they had gone.

They say that every effort is now being put forth to secure a good supply of horses by the opening of spring, in order to resume the raids and to resist the troops. They also report that a war party of Noconie Comanches, who had just been on a raid into Texas, were attacked by the troops about the 8th inst., and six Comanches killed.

They report great suffering in the camps, many of them have their feet and limbs frozen and badly swollen, and many of them are on foot. Mr. Miles says the Cheyennes are not yet whipped, nor do they make positive peace overtures. No doubt many of them are anxious to get a supply of blankets and sugar and coffee, and would not give further trouble at present, while a majority of the fighting element would prefer to die rather than submit to a prison life, and not until they are completely overpowered will they think or feel differently.

THREE VIGILANTS SHOT AND KILLED.

St. Louis, Mo., February 16.—A special from Topeka, Kan., says that near Helena, Col., on the 8th instant, thirty vigilants went to the house of one Gibbs, and on his refusing to deliver himself up to them to be hanged set fire to the house in which were Gibbs, two women and several children. Gibbs leaped out through the flames with a revolver and shot three of the party dead and wounded another, when the rest took to their heels and fled.

Gibbs had recently been acquitted on a charge of murder, and the vigilants proposed to take summary appeal from the decision.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

An American's Adventure And Life In Central Africa.

Colonel Charles Chaille Long, chief-of-staff under Colonel Gordon in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, has written a long letter to Judge Daly, President of the Geographical Society, giving some further facts of African travel and exploration. His letter, which is dated at Gondokora, Central Africa, October 20 last, says in part:

On the 24th of April I received an order from Colonel Gordon to visit M'Tse at Uganda, carry him presents and acquaint myself with the country. With a hastily-collected outfit I started. I was armed with elephant rifles, and my two soldiers, Said and Abdel, with Sniders. I also had with me two servants. Thus prepared I began my journey, although the rainy season had commenced and the always difficult route was made more difficult still. Fifty eight days of painful marching and I arrived weary and footsore upon the hills of Uganda. The palace of the great African King M'Tse faced me upon the brow of a hill 500 paces distant. The roads before me were broad and well swept. The scene was pleasing. The mountains that stood between me and the Victory Nyanza, the vast banana forests from which smoke ascended from countless "Zeerebas," the flat pestiferous marsh of Unyore were indeed novel sights to one like me, a victim in common with my soldiers to the jungle fever. The barbaric pomp and circumstance with which M'Tse received me ("the white prince") was both ludicrous and cruel. He thought it a courtly honor. The next day, to complete the honor, he decapitated thirty of his subjects. M'Tse during these bloody executions oftentimes displayed great feeling. When permission was given me to visit the lake and to return thence by Ripon Falls and by the river to Urondogani, M'Tse decapitated seven more of his subjects, saying to me in broken Arabic, "It is necessary to do so because you wish to go by the River Nile, but it pains my belly (heart) to kill them."

M'Tse is thirty-five years of age, tall and bears himself every inch a king. He has a good figure. I can hardly reconcile his character with his barbarity. I remained twenty-nine days as the guest of M'Tse, and my frequent visits to him were honored by the killing of eight to ten of his subjects on each occasion. Although thus cruel, I claim for M'Tse a higher intelligence than that shown by any other African prince.

My horse, the only one in Uganda, was at object of the greatest wonder to M'Tse—of wonder and fear to the whole country, and at the end of the expedition, notwithstanding the malaria, he was yet sound. M'Tse's manner toward me was one of marked consideration. In his presences I sat on a chair—a princely honor there—while his courtiers prostrated themselves before me. After conversing with the King some time I tried to awaken some ambition in him, contrasting his royalty with that of the civilized world. I told him of brilliant pageantry, imposing celebrations, dazzling festivities, and made him voracious for these wonderful things. M'Tse said to me, finally:

"All that I have is yours if you make me great King. I want a carriage and a horse."

By talking such grandeur to him I got him to consent to my propositions. He, however, resisted my desire to return by the Victoria Nile. But I was stubborn, and ultimately succeeded. On July 14 although suffering from long-continued dysentery, I visited the Victory Nyanza, three hours to Murchison Creek. I was met by a thousand of M'Tse's warriors in canoes of bark of a native tree, sewed together and ornamented by the head and antlers of the Tetel. The Nagarrah drum accompanied by imitations of the crow, echoing over the smooth surface of the lake made the occasion one never to be forgotten. Down Murchison Creek and out upon the lake I was escorted by this numerous suite. I found the lake twenty-five to thirty feet in depth and from twenty to fifteen miles across. It might be double that distance. And although I visited the right shore I found no traces of shells and no tide marks to disturb this one source of the Nile.

I had intended to pass from the lake via Ripon Falls to Urondogani, Superstition and "Afrikes" were too strong counter-influences, notwithstanding M'Tse had assumed that he had decapitated the devils. I had to abandon the project and return to M'Tse, to whom I again made my adieux. I left for Urondogani the 19th of July. After much suffering I arrived after a march of twenty days when, under ordinary circumstances, it could be accomplished in three or four days. The native chiefs opposed me because I had closed the wall to Zanzibar and had received the assurance of M'Tse that all ivory should in future pass via Gondokoro and down the Nile. When M'Tse heard of my treatment he offered to indemnify me to any extent, and promised to punish severely those to whom he had confided my safe conduct to the river. African diplomacy did its utmost to deter me from my purpose to navigate the unknown Nile. I, however, seized from the unwilling M'Tongolis two bark canoes, and at dawn of day on the 9th of August, accompanied by my two soldiers, two servants and three children and presents from M'Tse, folded my tent and silently stole away.

On the 11th of August, in north latitude 1 deg. 30 sec., a high mountain on my right, I entered a large basin or lake. The bed of the river here loses itself. I was beset by storms and without compass. I was forty-eight hours struggling to find my way in this lake, which is at least twenty to twenty-five miles wide, wholly unable to perceive land on either side. Finally, the storm abating, I again resumed my journey. This lake seems not alone the reservoir of the waters of the lake Victoria Nyanza, but of the waters of the plateau, the great watershed extending southward. Almost perpetual rains (except in July and August) fall and fill this basin to an immeasurable depth and when the waters get too high they break through the channel, and, perhaps, this accounts for the periodical inundation of the Nile.

August 17 I arrived near M'Rooli, where I was attacked by 400 men of Keba Regas in canoes. I defeated them after a severe fight, with a loss to them of eighty-two killed, causing them to desert their sinking boats. I was wounded in the face during the battle. The river then from Karuma to Foweira to Urondogani is navigable even for ships like the Great Eastern. Resuming my march northward the 15th of September I arrived at Gondokoro the 18th of October.

The results of my expedition were—in Uganda I had induced M'Tse to close the road to Zanzibar in the interest of Egypt's monopoly of ivory. I had found a new route to Gondokoro. I had explored the Victoria Nyanza. I had navigated the unknown Nile from Forweira to Karuma Falls. M'Tse gave me information of Lieutenant Cameron, who was there July 19, 1874, still at Ujiji.

The country of Uganda is mountainous and picturesque; soil fertile and impregnated with iron. The climate is salubrious, but debilitating for Europeans. It is a land of morass and marsh in some quarters. Buffalo and elephants abound. The jungle fever is prevalent, and even the natives are victims to it. Spring may be said to exist there at all seasons of the year.

The products are coffee, grown wild; tobacco largely cultivated, and of excellent quality, resembling the perique of Louisiana; sugar cane, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, yams and beans. The banana is of excellent quality. It is the only fruit of the whole country. Boiled, roasted or baked, it is the chief food of the natives. The character of the native is childlike, and in no wise warlike. He works but little, smokes, drinks "morriss," and the harem is his happiness.

Four years ago M'Tse adopted the Moslem faith, introduced by some Zanzibar trader. It is little observed.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Valices, All kinds of Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3, t-f.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice CIGARS AND TOBACCO, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

20oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS CO.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made, HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,

jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear.

may 31f.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WILSON & HICKS.

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Hardware and Stove Dealers

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CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,

mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain*

21 jan 74

NOTICE.—The undersigned has purchased at Constables sale on Saturday Jan. 30 1875, the following property, formerly belonging to James Beaver; 1 Cow, 1 Sewing Machine, 2 Pigs, Household and Kitchen furniture and will leave it in his possession at my pleasure.

MRS. ANNA FIKE.

Feb. 17 3t. Snyder Co. Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, to inquire into and report upon the

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB. 25, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c, &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

H. A. Larimer's sale, south of Milheim, Feb. 25.

Mary A. Ross's sale, Gregg twp., large farm stock, March 11th.

J. H Meyer's sale, farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 4th.

P. Breon's sale, near Bellefonte, March 16

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23.

Sale, Dr. Van Valzah, dec'd Spring Mills, March 17.

—Col. Joseph Adams, of Millheim, died on Thursday morning, 18. Mr. Adams was an old resident of Millheim, was a colonel under the old militia system, and well known in the east end of the county.

—The Presbyterian church of Bellefonte has the credit of contributing proportionately more money to charitable uses than any other church under the above denomination in the State.

—The Nursery, for May, is on our table, and now our little ones are content.

—Owing to a disappointment in obtaining books, the musical convention at Wolf's Store, in Miles twp, was not held.

—This week the post-office in this town was removed to Mr. Reesman's establishment, and is provided with lock-boxes.

—Many towns are finding trouble with their water works, the pipes being reached by the frost and bursted. One half of Bellefonte is in this fix. In Maine, water pipes six feet under ground bursted from freezing.

—Godey's Lady's Book, for March is at hand and is an elegant number.

Our newly elected representative, Wm. K. Alexander, left for Harrisburg last Monday.

—Sternberg has been elected chief burgess of Bellefonte. "Mayor Sternberg" will sound pretty well. We always thought Sterny was popular, we know it now when he can be elected in a radical town like Bellefonte. Congress next.

—Wm. Musser, of Orangeville, Ill. writes us, Feb. 18: The weather is cold as ever; on the 9th of Feb., the thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero. It has very seldom been above zero. Snow 20 inches deep in the timber.

—Mr. Simon Spangler, of Miles twp., killed a hog the other week, over two years old, which dressed 600 pounds. That beats all the grunters in Brushvalley, and places Simon at the head of the class.

—D. H. Harter, of Smithville, Ohio, formerly of Aaronsburg, Pa., is at home on a visit. Dan enjoys good health though at times still suffers from the wound which he received in the engagement at Chancellorsville, during the Rebellion.

—The Milroy Luth. Sabbath School passed the following resolutions, relative to the death of Charles Miller:

Resolved, That the death of this excellent and worthy young man—cut down in the dawn of his usefulness—comes to us with a new and solemn admonition to be also and always ready, "for in such an hour as you think not, the Lord of man cometh;" that in his devotedness to the Sabbath School cause, and the interest of the Church, he has left us an example that we should follow.

Resolved, That his usefulness in the various offices of life he was called upon to fill and a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, to which few attained at so early an age, formed a record well worthy our imitation, and should stimulate us to renewed exertions to make a like record for ourselves.

Resolved, That as a Sabbath School, we bow in resignation to the Divine will, ever knowing that the Lord doeth all things well.

Resolved, That feeling our great loss as members of the same school, we deeply sympathize with his bereaved friends, and devoutly pray in their behalf for all sufficient grace in the sudden and unexpected trial.

—In publishing the list of Potter twp. officers last week, some names were reported which were not elected. The following is correct:

Judge—George Hoffer.

Inspectors—Jno. H. Keller, George M. Boal.

Justice—John Shannon.

School Directors—D. Reinsmith, John M'Coy, Jacob Dinges, Wm. A. Kerr.

Supervisors—D. D Young. Peter Shiffler.

Overseers of Poor—Levi Snyder, John Farner.

Assessor—James Ott.

Auditor—Wm. Goodhart.

Town Clerk—Jas. A. Keller.

Constable—William Carson.

The following Township officers were elected in Penn:

School Directors—C. Alexander, B. F. Frankenberger.

Supervisors—Henry Keen, Henry Dutweiler.

Overseers of Poor—John Moyer, P. B. Hartman.

Auditor—Jonathan Harter.

Inspectors—Samuel Weiser, Sr., Jacob Sanders.

Assessor—W. F. Smith.

Town Clerk—Benjamin Kerstetter.

Constable—Daniel Geary.

Judge—Wm. Mauck.

—The happiest pair we met for a long time was a man and his wife coming up street from the Bush house, a few days ago. They were smiles all over and in an excellent mood. The man carried a large basket; the woman had her arms full of bundles, and as they passed us we just overheard a remark like the following: "How foolish we were in not going to Sechler's long ago, for our groceries and things, we could have saved a hundred dollars in the last six months, here we have a large basket full, and a dozen of bundles, for less money than anybody would a thought." Yes, they had read the Reporter, they saw in it that Sechler & Co's. in the Bush house block, was the place to buy good and cheap groceries; they tried it once, and now they are happy and on the true road to save money.

David H. Kelly, an esteemed citizen of Union county, died on the 19th inst., widely regretted.

Preparations are now being made for the publication of the premium list of the Centre County Agricultural Society, for the fair of 1875. Should any persons desire to offer special premiums for particular articles or displays, they are requested to give notice thereof, without delay, to the Secretary of the Society. Each of these premiums will be designated by the name of the donor, unless otherwise directed, and competition will be subject to the conditions respectively prescribed by the several donors, at the time of making the offers. JOHN A. WOODWARD, Pres.

D. S. KELLER, Secretary.

JAMES A. BEAVER,
Chairman Executive Com.

—A break and a thaw a last. On Monday and Tuesday we were greeted with mild sunshine, and there is a break at last to the intense cold. The snow commenced to melt and a few days like these will spoil sleighing.

—We were glad to have a visit on last Tuesday afternoon from Shannon M'Cormick, sturdy democrat of Ferguson. There was a big old talk, you had better think, and a long one too, for Shannon knows a heap, and tells it right out, and he is generally sound in doctrine.

—Yes. Rev. A. A. Kerlin has got married. Good for him, and may it be the commencement of a new era of happiness for him and his. It was a sensible move, and in the right direction too—having a charge to take care of him, why should he not have a "charge" to take care of too? May both the "charges" multiply.

—Rev. C. H. Reiter has resigned the Aaronsburg charge and accepted a call from the Augusta charge. He will commence his labors in his new field on the 1st of March. His post office will be, Sunbury, Pa. His correspondents will please observe the charge.

Brother Reiter has been a faithful and untiring worker in the Reformed Church. His efficient labors, for a period of 7 years and 3 months, in the Aaronsburg charge, have been abundantly blessed by the Lord. A large accession of members has been made to the Church, during his pastorate. He will leave the charge in a prosperous condition.

Through his Christian deportment, moral integrity, true and sincere devotion in the work of his Lord and Master; and by his unassuming affability, social disposition, christian courtesy, and free and open-hearted friendship towards all persons, won for himself a large circle of true and sincere friends, who feel sorry to see him leave Pennsvalley.

May the Lord accompany him and his family to his new field of labor, and graciously bless the work of his hands, and make him an efficient and useful instrument there in the upbuilding of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS.—About the first of October, 1874, the officers of the Centre County Sabbath School Association kindly consented to bring the Semi-centennial appeal of the American Sunday School Union before the Sabbath Schools of the county.

Contributions were solicited for the extension of Sunday School Missions not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the country.

A very gratifying response has been made to this appeal by the schools of Centre county. The following are the names of contributing schools:

Pleasant Gap, Union; Stormstown, M. E.; Hublersburg, Union; Kennedys, M. E.; Howard, Disciple; Snow Shoe, Presb.; Lemont, Presb.; Buffalo Run, Presb.; Milesburg, Presb.; Bellefonte, Presb., Centre Line, Luth.; Bellefonte, St. John's Reformed; Mannor, Union; Earlystown, Union; St John's, Union; Madisonburg, Union; Madisonburg, Ev.; Penn Hall, Union; Centre Hall, Union; Plum Grove, Union; Millheim, Union; Farmers Mills, Union; Egg Hill, Union; Franklin, Union; Pine Stump, Union; Pleasant Hill, Union; Oak Grove, Union.

The number of schools contributing is twenty-seven. Receipts have been sent to the Superintendents. The average contribution is $3.55. Total amount contributed $96.15.

Expense of postal cards, postage and printing $6.50, leaving a balance of $89.65 to be applied to the work.

The officers of the County Association and of the American Sunday School Union desire to express their sincere thanks for these gifts, and add the prayer that the current year may be one of abounding prosperity for all the Sunday schools in Centre county. JOHN HAMILTON, President.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

For the Reporter.

The Millheim Loan & Building association is now in successful operation, ready to effect stock sales and transact other business relating to it. At an election held on the 8th inst, the following officers were chosen: President, A. Walter; Vice President, S. K. Foust; Secretary, B. O. Deininger; Treasurer, J. H. Reifsnyder, also a full board of directors.

Quite an interesting religious revival took place in the Evangelical church in Millheim under the auspices of Revs. W. H. Stover and P. M. Coup. Quite a number profess to have found the pearl of price. All honor is due to the clergys for their earnest and faithful services.

If marrying goes on another year, in Penn twp., like it did for the last few months, there will be very few single men on the tax list, and no girls to hire. Since last November, ten a eleven weddings took place in Penn township, and in every case some of the parties being from Penn, and in most cases both. Who would not be an ordained minister, in such promising times?

ASSEMBLY—OFFICIAL.

		Nov. 1874 Lieut Gov		Feb. 1875 Assembly	
		Olmsted'l.	Latta, D.	Campbell, R.	Alexander, D.
Bellf.	W. W.	56	39	52	51
	S. W.	82	118	77	119
	N. W.	144	82	138	83
Milesburg boro		54	48	64	43
Unionville boro		38	25	36	21
Howard boro		38	37	45	36
Philipsburg boro.		54	107	99	68
Boggs		102	107	124	69
Benner		78	102	61	112
Burnside		25	25	31	15
Curtin		35	26	14	18
Ferguson		99	154	74	118
Gregg		44	208	56	144
Haines		62	163	111	53
Halfmoon		75	43	46	31
Harris		186	146	138	101
Howard		19	10	40	36
Huston		67	28	77	22
Liberty		77	44	32	37
Marion		28	70	31	55
Miles		40	249	65	185
Patton		70	42	59	55
Penn		28	257	47	184
Potter		117	207	182	132
Rush		23	88	23	55
Snow Shoe		54	91	37	79
Spring		127	129	121	130
Taylor		28	58	39	34
Union		82	58	53	27
Walker		79	134	47	98
Worth		56	57	42	50
Total		2118	3083	2079	2389
Majorities			965		100

THE QUEEN OF ALL SEWING MACHINES.—In speaking of the merits of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks a most important era in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement; it makes the genuine "Lock-Stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 227 and 229 Broadway, New York city.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FROM JAN. 1st 1874 TO JAN. 1st 1875:

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer of Centre County.

Jan, 1, 1875. DR.

To cash from former treasurer		$ 4 675 54
To taxes outstanding Jan 1, '74		34 916 41
To taxes assessed for 1874		35 409 52
To taxes from Unseated Lands		4 087 70
To cash from Unseated Lands redeemed		938 85
To cash from Com'rs of Centre county		3 734 16
To amount transferred from Military fund		66 54
To cash from Estrays		6 22
To conscience fund		5 00
To amt. over pd. by treasurer		6 126 31
		$ 89 966 25

CR.

By amount of outstanding taxes Jan. 1st, 1875		$39 304 45
By commissioners warrants paid by treasurer		46 667 31
By amount in hands of officers for collection		903 12
By exonerations & commissions		1 081 37
By Tr's. salary and allowance for stationery		2 010 00
		$89 966 25
By balance due the treasurer		6 126 31

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1875, Jan. 1. DR.

To outstanding taxes at last settlement		4 129 55
To taxes assessed for 1874		4 179 61
To amount overpaid by treasurer		1 024 06
		$9 333 22

CR.

By amount outstanding taxes		$5 442 78
By amt. State treasurer's taxes		3 494 56
By exonerations & commissions		138 51
By amount in hands of officers for collection		174 87
By treasurer's commissions		82 50
		$9 333 22
By balance due treasurer		$1 024 06

MILITIA FUND.

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amt. outstanding Jan 1, '74		$595 18
		$595 18

CR.

By taxes outstanding		$366 76
By amt. transferred to county		66 54
By exonerations & commissions		158 88
By treasurer's commission		3 50
		$595 18

RELIEF FUND.

Jan 1. DR.

To amount outstanding at last settlement		$120 98
		$120 98

CR.

By amount outstanding		$ 26 15
By amount in hands of officers for collection		94 83
		$120 98

We, the auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 6th day of Jan. A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L. S.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's pay—

Samuel F. Foster on act. of service as com'r 1874	$ 608 46	
Bal. due for work on U. L. for '74 & '75	271 96—	$ 970 42
A C Hinton on act. of services as com'r '74		525 00
Sam'l Gramley for bal due on services 1873	60 00	
On act. services as com'r 1874	326 00—	386 00
R H Forster on act. of services as com'rs clerk		791 48
Jury commissioners		35 42
Co. auditors & clerks settlement 1873		140 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Daniel McGinley lumber for court house		$ 43 45
R Hollabush repairs to treas. office		13 25
D H Yerger masonry for safe		5 00
Wm Donal painting & graining		8 50
Geo O'Bryan repairs to treasurers office		8 00
J W Campbell & sons blinds for Court House		10 00
Hen. Hoffman lumber & work at Court H.,		33 46
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement outside	427 30	
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement inside	738 20—	1 165 50
H F Bartley repair to jail		7 62
Jno McDermot repair to furnace flues		5 00
H Hoffman repair jail.	73 64	
H Hoffman " stable	5 30—	78 94
Jno S Loneberger iron roof for jail		837 44
Bellefonte car Co. lumber for flooring &c., Galbraith & White plumbing		93 42
		40 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nora M'Allister washing for prisoners and cleaning jail & offices 1874		173 75
R M Knight gas bills		264 40
Jno Fellenbaum iron bedsteads for jail		60 00
J J Grenoble indexing dockets		725 44
A Pomeroy & Co. county atlas		45 00
J H Dobbins, M D., medical attendence prisoners		70 00
R F Rankin & Co. medicine for prisoners		4 75
J C Williams medicine for prisoners		3 85
Geo O'Bryan office furniture		73 50
Soll Derr wood for jail		3 00
Dan'l Lutz "		14 00
Jno Lutz wood for Court House		4 00
I Guggenheimer mdse for jail		77 20
C T Fryberger mdse for jail		3 00
Fryberger & Horan mdse for C. House		2 75
Henry Derr whitewashing & labor at jail		15 00
H Derr nursing McMullin in jail		58 00
A Schroyer & Son matrasses jail		6 50
M G Ryman ice for C. House		3 20
Frank Miller cutting wood		4 00
Bellefonte borough water tax		100 00
James F Weaver bal on exonerations on state tax 1876		58 80
Com'rs expense to Lock Haven		5 00
Freight paid on chairs for registers office		59
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jury in case of Com. vs Norris		63 00
Dan'l Garman boarding jury in case of Com. vs Hurst		19 50
Furniture for registers office		18 00
Sam'l Brugger plan of bridge &c.		8 00
Jacob Shrom repairing matting		2 50
John F Johnston postage		13 04
Alexander Green removing safes		3 00
Gephart & Gramley qualifying assessors		7 00
H P Trezigulny map of Boggs twp		100 00
David McCloskey watching fires in unseated lands		15 00
Jno Mallory bill of smithing		75
D S Keller Agricultural Society		100 00
S Hano pens for office		2 50
Henry Hoffman making case for jury wheel		5 00
J H Harris steel pens		4 00
John D'Dermot cleaning flues and repairing heaters at jail		11 85
Wm J Kealsh auditing records		35 00
John H Morrison will book for registers office		17 50
Wm F Murphy & Sons deed book recorders office		18 50
Wm Man dockets for prothonotarys office		29 55
H Y Stitzer stationary		50 51
Bellefonte Press Co. binding assessors books		23 00
A Williams appearance docket		17 00
Scalp premiums		925 95
Road damages		984 00
Commissioners notes paid		9 163 41
Interest paid		8 134 41
Jurors pay		4 578 56
Court Reporter		250 00
Constables pay		492 30
Court crier's pay		140 00
Tip staves		240 00
Insurance on Public Buildings		360 00
Hospital for insane Danville		968 31
State lunatic hospital Harrisburg		384 66
Western Penitentiary		567 04
Inquisitions on dead bodies		158 78
Commissions in lunacy		57 00
Bartrim Galbraith janitors pay for 1873		310 00
" " for 1874		30 00
Premiums paid to collectors		45 00
Com'rs paid sit'g collections		28 37
B F Shaffer sheriff on act.		300 00
J G Sankey bal. of com'rs service		440 60
Wm Furey on bal. for service as commissioners clerk		589 68
Aaron Williams proth'y bill rendered for 1873		82 32
R M Magee teacher institute 1873		11 00
Refunding taxes on unpaid acc't.		737 67
State tax paid		1 181 43
Redemption of unseated lands		602 93
Refunding overcharged taxes on unseated lands		1 882 00
Ref'd'g J B Mitchell, treas., for costs on U. L. bought by Co.		216 27
Commonwealth costs paid		2 188 97
Bridges & bridge views		1 677 49
Road views		554 40
Assessors for assessment & registration 1874		2 546 94
Elections		1 578 19

PRINTING.

P Gray Meek balance 1873		912 25
" " " 1874		600 00
W W Brown 1874		10 00
Fred. Kurtz balance...1873		280 00
" " 1874		175 00
E T & R P Tuten		213 95
George W Feot		141 00
		$46 667 31

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre County for year ending Dec. 31st, 1873.

CR.

By summ'ning jurors & returning venires	$ 277 20	
By notifying jurors not to attend	20 00	
By conveying Durst, Garner & Baye to penitentiary	225 00	
By conveying Helen Smith and others to hospital for insane	140 00	
By conveying Geo Jones and Jno McKinney to house of refuge	150 00	
By am't paid hospital for support of Helen Smith	39 00	
By mdse bought for jail	2 00	
By repairs paid for jail	1 70	
By care of David McMullin	10 00	
By making bed ticks and filling same and washing bedding, towels &c, during year	25 00	
By boarding prisoners as per bill rendered	1 135 50	
	$2 030 40	

DR.

To county order as per account of commissioners	280 00	
Balance	1 750 40	
	$2 030 40	
Jan. 1, '75, By bal. due B F Shaffer	$1 750 40	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1875, and did audit, and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of January, A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
A. J GRIST, [L. S.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. S.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January, 1874 to the 1st day of January, 1875.

A. C. HINE,
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
J. N. HALL,
Com'rs of Centre County.

Outstanding taxes due by collectors, Jan. 1, 1875.

'65 M Murphy Burnside	$ 176 82—	176 82	
'69 D F Fortney Bellf't	490 78		
J M Bush Patton	513 58		
D Hosterman Haines	188 03—	704 79	
'70 D Derr Bellefonte	287 84		
S Brickly Howard	68 57—	336 41	
'71 H Carten Bellefonte	207 28		
E Hunter Philipsb'g	10 04		
A J Hassinger Benner	287 92		
Jno Minick Gregg	100 26		
S Brickly Howard	45 59		
Jos Shaffer Walker	537 56—1 248 65		
'72 W Riddles Philipsb'g	63 09		
T Marshall Benner	151 05		
J C Walker Boggs	160 26		
J M'Closky Curtin	104 38		
S Neiss Gregg	420 27		
Jno Ward Half Moon	256 97		
David Robb Liberty	103 97		
David Harter Marion	117 88		
Geo Stover Potter	395 16		
Jas Gates Snow Shoe	324 79—2 158 42		
'73 C Brown Bellefonte	141 19		
E H Carr Milesburg	101 48		
S Yearick Benner	122 97		
Dan'l Malone Boggs	848 91		
K Kiercheff Curtin	98 17		
A Hoy Ferguson	853 96		
D Bartges Gregg	631 80		
Jno Ketner Haines	201 59		
W T Leathers Howard	30 23		
W Spangler Liberty	223 35		
L C Rarich Marion	630 44		
Jonas Stine Patton	210 47		
Dan'l Musser Penn	302 68		
P D Neff Potter	129 54		
J Thompson S. Shoe	181 33		
Jos Ross Spring	700 56		
E Turner Worth	11 80		
W Riddles Philipsburg	730 46—5 471 13		
'74 Jos Fox Bellefonte	3 450 60		
R Poorman Boggs	1 062 62		
David Lohr Benner	1 877 77		
F Carson Burnside	90 25		
F Kierchoff Curtin	249 94		
George W McWilliams Ferguson	2 591 47		
Fred. Zettle Gregg	1 426 84		
S B Wilson Harris	3 126 44		
A J Hosterman Haines	1 382 06		
W T Leathers Howard township	724 58		
Jno McElwain Howard borough	239 84		
D W Kline Huston	1 410 28		
Wm Cross Half Moon	673 23		
W W Spangler Liberty	625 90		
Perry Condo Marion	1 249 65		
Jno A Miller Miles	1 472 88		
E H Carr Milesburg	409 20		
W Riddles Philipsb'g	967 54		
R M'Cormick Potter	3 532 63		
Wm H Reed Patton	925 05		
Mich Kerstetter Penn	1 473 33		
H B Wilcox Rush	1 013 51		
D H Yeager S. Shoe	276 99		
Jos Ross Spring	2 291 70		
Jno S Fink Taylor	221 47		
Wm Spotts Union	387 27		
E M Lucas Unionville	125 02		
Mich Shaffer Walker	1 361 35		
Elias Turner Worth	311 37—45 140 14		
In hands of att'ys for collection		1 225 82	
		$46 365 96	

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1, 1876. DR.

By outstanding taxes	$45 140 14	
By unseated lands	2 000 00	
By notes held by Com'rs	508 30	
" &c., hands of att'ys for collection	1 361 64	
Due from borough of Bellefonte	881 75	
Due from townships	1 071 21	
Due from Sam'l F Foster	28 46	
Due from P Gray Meek	50 00	
Due on State tax acc't 1874	167 37	
	$51 148 87	

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amount of notes and bonds due to sundry persons	$38 241 69	
To Jno B Mitchell, treasurer	6 126 31	
To B F Shaffer, sheriff	1 731 40	
To T Z Kline, bal. due on acc't.	519 07	
To John G Sankey bal. due on acc't	220 00	
To P Gray Meek bal. due on act.	124 25	
To A C Hinton bal on services 1874	82 50	
To Sam'l Foramley " &c.,	201 00	
To B H Foster " " &c.,	208 52	
To State tax	1 826 62	
To bal	1 858 51	
	$51 148 87	
By bal in favor of county Jan 1, 1875	$ 1 858 51	

ACCOUNTS SETTLED, AND AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TREASURY BY COLLECTORS SINCE JAN. 1st, 1875.

1870 Dan'l Derr Bellefonte	$	13 70
1871 Jos Shaffer Walker		59 50
1872 Thos Marshall Benner		36 00
Geo Stover Potter		62 33
1873 Dan'l A Musser Penn		192 00
Jos Ross Spring		55 00
Daniel Bartges		110 00
E Turner Worth pd. in full		
W W Spangler Liberty		50 00
J Thompson S. S. pd. in full		
J Ketner Haines " "		
Jonas Stine Patton		
Albert Hoy Ferguson		24 00
P D Neff Potter pd. in full		
Dan'l Malone Boggs		100 00
1874 Jos Ross Spring		348 20
Perry Condo Marion		114 00
D W Kline Huston		50 00
[illegible] Taylor		50 00
Mich Kerstetter Penn		720 00
Jno McElwain Howard boro		237 00
Fred Kirchoff Curtin		22 25
Elias Turner Worth		167 26
John A Miller Miles		738 15
Wm H Reed Potton		281 46
Robert M Cormick Potter		1 100 00
A J Hosterman Haines		675 00
G W McWilliams Ferguson		725 00
S B Wilson Harris		1 006 50
R B Poorman Boggs		120 21
Fred Kettle Gregg		900 00
Mich't Shaffer Walker		400 00
David Lohr Benner		378 00
Jos Fox Bellefonte		995 70
Wm F Leathers Howard T.		25 00
Wm Cross Half Moon		146 00
Wm Spotts Union		81 25

—STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent opportunity to any parties wishing to go into business.

PETER HOFFER,
Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

DEATH OF THREE BROTHERS.

The death of the three Delafield brothers, within a few days of each other, and their funeral at the same time, in the same church, and all three of the brothers being over eighty years of age, are facts that probably have no parallel within the memory of living men.

Major Joseph Delafield died on Friday morning last, of pneumonia, at his residence in New York. He was the oldest of five brothers, the youngest of whom Rufus R. Delafield, died two years ago at the age of 72. Another brother, Major-Gen. Richard Delafield, died about a year ago; still another, Dr. Edward Delafield, died on Saturday last at his residence in this city, and the fifth brother, Henry Delafield, died of pneumonia on Sunday night. They were all eminent in their several professions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Weber, of Duncannon, for damages against the Pennsylvania railroad for causing the death of her husband at a railroad crossing near the Cove station, in Perry county. On the first trial Mrs. Weber received a verdict of $2,500 damages. The railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was granted. On the second trial the jury rendered a verdict of $4,166,66, and the company again took the case up to the Supreme Court, but this time that court affirmed the last verdict.

Fernando Wood made a speech in Congress a few days ago, in which he gave a table of figures showing the net ordinary expenses of the government for several years. A comparison between some of them will show the great extravagance of the increase notwithstanding the panic. In 1858 the net ordinary expenses of the government were seventy-two million dollars. In 1874 those expenses were one hundred and ninety-four million dollars, or one hundred and twenty-two million more than in 1858. How is that for high? And the increase in expenses in 1874 over 1873 is fourteen million! Take it as you will, the increase goes on. Is it strange that the Radicals cry out for sixty million, from additional taxes?

Sleepless people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best is sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours of the day as possible in the sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade.

A gentleman, while walking in his garden, caught his gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

Lord Kames, in a conversation with his gardener, one day said, "George, the time will soon come when a man shall be able to carry the manure for an acre of land in one of his waistcoat pockets." To which the gardener replied, "I believe it, sir, but he will be able to carry all the crop in the other pocket."

An experienced farmer says that in all schemes for feeding animals in yards and stables, instead of allowing them to get their own food in woods or pastures, there is one thing lost sight of, namely, the necessity of physical exercise in order to have the best of health. We know how it is with men and women who do not take exercise enough, and it is as true of animals. They need something to do as well as something to eat.

CHICKEN SALAD.

Take eight large pullets, or two turkeys, and boil till well done; pick out all the bones, skin and fat; cut up the balance into small pieces and set it aside. Boil one dozen of eggs hard, let them cool, then separate the whites and yolks. Mash the yolks very fine, and chopping the whites very fine set, them also aside. Get a very large flat dish, put in the middle of it the yolks eggs, and four large tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard. Have by you one pint of strong vinegar, (from your spice pickle pot is the best) and a large bottle of pure olive oil. Pour a little oil into the mustard, and with a silver fork rub it in till smooth; then a little vinegar, in which has been melted two good table spoonfuls of salt; then oil, etc., alternating oil with vinegar, and each time rubbing it in till wellmixed. When you have mixed the whole bottle of oil and pint of vinegar and it is smooth like butter, then add a heaping teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, one ounce of black pepper, and three ounces of celery seed rubbed fine in a mortar. Have ready as much celery as you have fowl, cut up in pieces one-quarter of an inch length; mix carefully together and pour the dressing all. Serve in glass or china bowls. The above quantity is enough for a party of eighty or a hundred persons.

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago Times:

I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for the past two years, and wish to present for publication for the benefit of mankind a simple remedy for that dreadful disease, dyspepsia. For years I suffered terribly from this complaint, and tried all manner of patent medicines, which did me no good. Some years ago I was a resident of the city of New Orleans. There I became acquainted with a distinguished French lady, who encouraged me to use white mustard seed, taking one teaspoonful before each meal, three times a day. I kept up this practice for a month or six weeks, at the end of which I almost felt like another being, as I was sound and hearty, and have never been troubled since. A number of my acquaintances have also been relieved. These are my reasons for submiting the above in your paper.

CREOLE.

In the village of Ahali, in Asia Minor, there were about 1,100 inhabitants two or three years ago. Since the famine there have been 400 deaths and 150 persons have emigrated. The total population is thus reduced to little more than 500. In some cases dead bodies were left unburied for many days, the survivors being too demoralized by privation to perform the last offices for their fellow villagers. Many of these bodies were eaten by starving dogs and cats. This was also the case in another village named Karadiali.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.

PETER HOFFER
Feb 4.tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

MARKETS.

Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No 2 53@53½ spot; 53¼@53⅛c seller March. Rye firm; No 1 99½@$1. Barley steady; No 3 $1 00@1-09½ spot. $1 07½ seller April. Dressed hogs steady at $7 85@$8. Lard dull $13 40 spot; 13 60 seller April. At three o'clock wheat was lower; 83½@85½c seller March; 80½@80¾c seller April. Corn lower, 64c seller March; 64½ seller April; others unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Flour rather more doing; superfine $3 75; high grades $6 25@7 75. Wheat firm, red $1 18@1 19; amber $1 20@1 23. Rye held at 95c. Corn advancing; good demand; yellow 80c. Oats firm; white 67@69c

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Its Frightful Ravages Causing Anxiety Among Medical Men—What it Is.

Diphtheria is increasing to an alarming extent in sections of the United States. In New York the medical society have held a number of meetings. At one of these a paper was read by Dr. M. S. Buttles, setting forth his theory that diphtheria is a contagious disease and commences as a local disease, brought on by contact of a parasite, evolved from a patient already suffering from the disease, with the mucus membrane. These parasites or bacteriæ, he argued, caused the false diphtheritic membrane. Bacteriæ force their way into the blood vessels and then the disease becomes constitutional; it therefore becomes necessary in the first place to destroy the parasite on its first lodgement and prevent if possible its absorption; and if the case has not been brought under the notice of the physician in time for this to be done he must use antiseptics to destroy the bacteriæ which have already entered the blood. For this purpose Dr. Buttles recommends the use of Smith's solution of bromine (page 482, U. S. D.) locally and internally in doses of three to five drops in water, every two hours, which treatment would undoubtedly bring about favorable results. He also recommends that the nostrils be frequently and thoroughly syringed with a weaker solution of the same. The patient should be given milk, beef tea and other nourishing diet. Large doses of quinine might also be given twice a day, morning and night. Under this treatment the doctor reported that he had not lost a single case.

Dr. Gerrish thought that diphtheria was the result of blood poisoning, and that it was infectious he thought there was no possible room for doubt. He agreed with Dr. Buttles that the treatment he submitted was calculated to be most effectual. For himself, however, he was greatly in favor of giving chlorate of potash, and feeding patient on nourishing diet, but giving frequent and large doses of milk.

He was of the opinion that the dissemination of the disease was in a large measure due to the filthy condition of the horse cars, which were, especially at this time of year, illy ventilated and reeking with the unwholesome stench arising from the damp straw, which was allowed to remain in these moving pest houses week in and week out without being changed. Another element which is active in causing the spread of the infection is the crowded state of the tenement houses, where but little, if any, attention is paid to hygienic conditions, and to the impossibility of the people living therein isolating their children from others who were attacked. But the greatest of all disseminators was the public schools, where the ventilation and accommodations provided for the hundreds assembled are most disgraceful to the authorities. In fact, they may be considered under the present system as so many pest houses. What is needed in the passage of a law by which every child shall be allowed so many cubic feet of space, similar to the system in force in England. The drainage of most of the schools he had found to be very defective, which was greatly aggravated by the inattention of the janitors or others in charge of the buildings. The consequence is that all kinds of diseases are bred and disseminated among the pupils.

Dr. Prescott agreed with Dr. Garrish, and cited a case which had occurred in New Hampshire under his own observation. A public school there had been provided with earth closets, which, by the laziness of the janitor, were neglected so far that, instead of using earth as a disinfectant, he had used sawdust. The result was the air became foul and contaminated and the children began to be taken with diphtheria and typhoid fever. In fact a regular epidemic broke out in the school, and it was closed through the pupils being unable to attend on account of their sickness.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. Buttles and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That diphtheria is contagious and should be treated on antiseptic and disinfectant principles, and can be readily controlled by proper medical treatment.

Rapid Bleaching of Linen.

According to the experience of some, time may be saved by bleaching linen by the following process: Rub the linen as it comes from the loom, in a dry condition (best on a table), with a brush, with a lather of soap made by boiling 1¼ pounds of soap for a piece of coarse linen, or one pound for a piece of fine, and allowing it to cool; then cover the linen in a tub with a cloth. Prepare a lye, for a piece of linen, by boiling one-half a bushel of good sifted beech-wood ashes in rain or spring water, and filtering it through a lye-basket, bring it to boiling in a clean kettle, and pour it upon the linen. Cover the vessel well, so that the warmth and moisture may be retained as long as possible, and allow it to stand over night. Spread the linen on the grass in the morning, see to it that no spots become dry during the day, and cover at night again with the boiling lye. Turn the linen on the second day, and expose as before, without allowing it to become dry, and steep it over night in weak hot soap-suds in a well-covered vessel. Wash out the dissolved dirt in the morning, and expose again, without allowing it to dry before evening, and when treat in the usual way until it is as white as may be desired; six to eight days often being sufficient. If necessary, however, the soaping and steeping may be repeated as before, when only two days' additional bleaching will be required.

A French Story.

A terrible affair occurred lately at a place near Saintes, in Charente Inferieure, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their barn and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000f. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The two other gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house. Reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmerie arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a captain; the sub-prefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment and was shot dead. At last a navvy, an old soldier, volunteered to storm the house, and he managed to get on the roof and to pour a bucket of flaming petroleum into the house. While accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames.

Johnny's Essay on "The Tode."

Todes is like frogs, but more dignity, and wen you come to think of it, frogs is wetter. The warts wich todes is noted for can't be cured, for they is cronick, but if I couldent git well Ide stay in the house. My grandfather knew a tode wich some body had tamed til it was folks. Wen its master wisled it would come for flies. They cetches 'em with there tong, wich is some like a long red worm, but more like litenin, only litenin haint got no gum onto it. The fli will be a standing a rubbin its hind legs to gether and a thinkin wat a fine fli it is, and the tode a settin some distance away like it was a sleep. Wile you are seein the fli as plane as you ever see any thing, all at once it aint there. Then the tode he looks up at you sollem, out of his eyes, like he said wat's become of that fli? but you kno he et it.

IRISH KINGDOMS.—Once Ireland was divided into four kingdoms, each having a separate court, and the whole country is scarcely 300 miles in its greatest breadth. Those divisions remain until the present day, and are called Ulster (the north), Connaught (the west), Leinster (the east), and Munster (the south). Belfast is chief city of the first, Galway of the second, Dublin of the third, and Cork of the fourth.

SMALL BANDITTI.

Brigandage in the West—Capture of the James Brothers.

For several years past, says an exchange, various States in the West and Southwest have been more or less cursed with petty banditti. These disagreeable personages have been the topic of conversation among hundreds of lawyers, have thrown consternation into a variety of courts, and have done much to injure the reputation of the United States as a law-abiding country. They have now and then distinguished themselves as the robbers of railway trains, or as the plunderers of weak and defenseless immigrants. Sometimes they have dictated terms to legislatures, and at others have imprisoned and plundered whole villages which were timorously subject to their lawless demands. Whenever and wherever they have found a community without the necessary police to guard its domain and to maintain the necessary security for life and property, they have enjoyed an immunity which is without parallel in the history of Italy or Sicily. Their small brigandage has been the curse of a hundred otherwise prosperous localities; their exactions have hindered the growth of a score of communities; their daring and their impudence have put to scorn all the puny efforts of the brigands in Italy, who, influenced by hunger or by the desire for gain, have copied their tactics. They have continued their career of crime, fancying that justice was too weak or too puerile to attack them.

The James brothers, bandits by profession, robbers by nature, and Western bravadoes by reputation, have been concerned in most of the crimes of violence recently recorded in that section. Their history comprises a number of thrilling incidents, whose variety and horror and boldness are nowhere equaled in the annals of crime. They are first detected in small predatory excursions in the wilds of southeastern Missouri and of northern Arkansas. They gradually increase in boldness and violence, and begin a career chiefly distinguished by the plundering of railway trains, the robbing of whole regiments of tourists, and the sacking of villages. The gallows has but few terrors for them, although they are threatened with it daily. The somber horrors of Monsieur Lynch affect them but poorly; they scoff at vigilance committees, and laugh at county authorities. Masked, and armed with repeating rifles, they from time to time plunge down upon the rich harvest awiting them in a Pullman car, much as the Bedouins of the desert pounce upon a caravan. They deal in death, and are prodigal of slaughter. The State authorities suffer the shame and igoominy attached to the doings of a few banditti, and are powerless to oppose any decided obstacles to the marauders. Sometimes the population of a whole county is held in abeyance by a few masked knights, who ride hither and yon heroically, their heroism being very much heightened by the powerful adjuncts of a few shot-guns, bowie knives, and revolvers.

Every one who has read the story of crime and violence in the Southwest, knows that these James brothers, who have made whole counties tremble, and on whose devoted heads proclamation upon proclamation has been heaped by the Governor of Missouri ever since the daring exploits of the Gad's Hill train and the Hot Springs stage robbery, have been pursued pretty much in vain. Somehow or other, the army of detectives dispatched from Chicago and other Western cities has not succeeded in penetrating to the retreats of these marvelous freebooters. Now and then an adventurous detective, venturing too far into the wilds of unsettled countries, has been found dead in a sage-brush thicket, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his lifeless remains, removed to Chicago, have served as a solemn advertisement to courageous folk not to interfere in the sports and spoils of a rough-humored gang, which brooked no interference.

But the detectives have been as determined as the banditti for some months past. It therefore does not surprise us to learn that they have latterly been making desperate efforts in the neighborhood of Kansas City, in Missouri, to capture the famous James brothers, and to bring them within the walls of the penitentiary, which position they would grace so eminently. It is said that a corps of detectives from the Western cities, intent upon glory and capture, recently charged and bombarded the house near Kansas City occupied by the mother of the "James boys." They besieged it in the authorized, good old fashion, being fully convinced that the banditti were concealed therein. They threw grenade shells into the beleaguered house, killing some of the children within, and fired the mansion in several different places by means of Roman candles filled "with cotton saturated with turpentine." The detectives fought desperately with rifles and small cannon, and are reported finally to have won a complete victory over the banditti, bringing them wounded and prisoners on a special train to Chicago. But it is needless to say that this report lacks confirmation, and that it is still undecided whether or not the dreaded James brothers, who have disgraced American civilization, and who may be said to be the terrors of the Southwest, are really maimed and captured, or are still at large in the prairies of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, setting State, Federal and municipal laws alike at defiance.

A Brief Temperance Lecture.

There is one man in South Leavenworth who will forever have occasion to remember the terrible consequences of getting dead drunk in zero weather. His name is Joseph Barnes, he attended a party given at a neighbor's house, accompanied by his wife. On their way home the woman discovered that she had dropped her apron, and requested her husband to stay where he was till she went back and recovered the lost article. It was very cold, indeed, and when she returned she did not find her husband where she had left him. Supposing he had gone to a neighboring saloon to get a drink, she went home without him and never gave his sudden disappearance a second thought till the next morning. As he had not then put in an appearance she thought possibly something might be wrong, and started out in search of him. His whereabouts could not, however, be ascertained. For two days and nights the search was continued, and no trace of the missing one was found till he crawled into his own home, in a most wretched plight, and with hands and feet so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

Barnes says that after leaving his wife he went to a saloon and took two or three big drinks to keep out the cold. After going out in the air again he did not know anything till he awoke from his stupor, nearly forty-eight hours afterwards, and found himself in a gully in a vacant lot, completely stiffened up, and it was with the greatest agony that he was enabled to crawl on his hands and knees to the shanty where he lived. The loss of hands and feet will be a terrible affliction to the suffering man.

The Romance of It.

A Rockland county (N. Y.) girl, who was recently "finished" at a fashionable seminary, has begun a diary. Her mischievous young brother cut out the first entry and it got into print. Here is a portion of it: "Sunday night.—It has just struck twelve and I am still writing. What are these thoughts that surge across my heart? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have reread 'Don Juan' to-day. Ah! alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the mist of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some sun-crowned youth, who"—

A SLY FOX.—One of the gardeners at Old Montrose has had a female fox in his possession for eight or nine months back. It was secured by a chain and strong leather collar. The animal disappeared the other night, and it was discovered that a male fox had got over the garden wall, gnawed through the collar and carried off his mate in triumph.

The Bennett Family.

Why does not James Gordon Bennett get married? This is a question very frequently put, says a correspondent, and not unnaturally, since he is the only son of the founder of the *Herald*, of the indefatigable man who gave his entire life to the building up of that great newspaper. Paragraphists and correspondents have labored diligently to answer the interrogatory, crediting him with as many engagements as if he were a Chinese army. He does not show any alarming symptoms of approaching connubiality, and is affirmed to be in no hurry whatever. He is quite old enough to be a husband, being, I believe, thirty-six, which is six years later than Plato thought to be the proper age for man's espousals, and one year later than Aristotle has recommended. Of excellent constitution and health, he will be young for a long while yet, which may be the reason he is so willing to hasten slowly. The arguments applicable to Whitelaw Reid's case are equally applicable to Bennett. Indeed, the latter has no such excuse as the former might have, if immediate wedlock were demanded of either or both. The *Herald* is perfectly settled, running in an ancient and prosperous groove, no new building to complete, no stockholders to consult, no future to shape. The *Herald's* dividends are pronounced always satisfactory, and they all go into one pocket, on an average $900,000 to $350,000 annually.

Before the elder Bennett died, it was currently reported that he sent for his son, and urged him to marry early, reminding him that the line of succession hung on his life alone, which might cease at any moment. He wished the young man to call his eldest boy James Gordon, that the name should be constantly kept in the family, so that generations hence James Gordon Bennett would continue to be editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*. The sole heir to the newspaper property is said to have promised, whereupon the old man remarked, "Now I shall die in peace. The *Herald* has been from the beginning my one, my only ambition. Other men have had loves, schemes, friendships, foes to punish, great ends to gain. I have had nothing, I have labored for nothing, I have thought of nothing but the *Herald*. For nearly forty years I have struggled to make it the greatest newspaper in the world. I have succeeded. I leave the *Herald* to you as a sacred legacy. Make it better than it has been. Improve it all the time. Remember the one thing valuable is news. Don't be satisfied ever to get beaten; always try to beat. That's what has built up the *Herald*."

Bennett, however, might naturally aspire to the hand of a lady of social distinction and wealth, being himself very rich, and enjoying whatever reputation his father gained for the name he bears. The elder Bennett never had, never cared for, any acceptance by society. His early career had ostracised him, and he rather enjoyed his ostracism. His son has been held responsible for some of the paternal sins, and may not have the *entree* to just the kind of society he covets. The woman he might want as a wife might not want him; the woman who might want him for a husband he might be unwilling to take. So, under the circumstances, wedlock would not thrive particularly in the *Herald* establishment. There are unquestionably thousands of well-bred and charming young ladies here who could not be brought to consent, connubially speaking, to advertise in the New York *Herald*.

Bennett possesses energy, enterprise, pluck. If he be really desirous of transforming himself into a husband and father he will be pretty sure to accomplish it. Practical considerations ought to impel him. He has no near relatives, except his sister, Jennie Bennett, ten years his junior. His demise would put the journal into the hands of strangers, and thus the solitary ambition of the departed founder of the *Herald* would be frustrated—a cruel frustration, that would be enough to make him turn in his grave-sleep, and rebuke from the tomb the memory of his neglectful, recreant and absolutely unconnubial son.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been a short and heavy, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning: "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, the writer gives merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, and waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a short time, is probably traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day's comfort.

Calling the Roll.

The method of proceeding in the United States House during the filibustering on the Finance bill, was as follows: Some one of the leading Democrats moved that the House adjourn; another demanded the yeas and nays upon this motion. Then some member on the Republican side demanded the tellers on the yeas and nays. This is where the fun came in for the Republican side. The Speaker asked if the call for tellers was seconded, and a sufficient number of Republicans rose in their places. The tellers were then appointed and took their places before the Speaker's desk, and the Democrats who desired the yeas and nays came marching down the aisles and passed between the tellers. The Speaker then declared that a sufficient number had voted for the yeas and nays to second that demand, and the other side was not counted, so the Republicans had an opportunity of giving the Democrats some physical labor without trouble to themselves. Gen. Butler remarked to some of the Democrats amid one of these proceedings: "Some of you Generals and Colonels that were in the Confederate army know how to march already, and we will teach the rest of you." The yeas and nays having been ordered on a motion to adjourn, some other Democrat moved that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Saturday. On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, the Republicans called for tellers again and repeated the same proceedings as on the first motion. Next a motion was made by some Democrat to amend the last motion by striking out Saturday, and inserting Friday as the date of meeting. The Democrats were made to march between the tellers again in order to get the roll called upon this motion. Three roll-calls were thus ordered, and consumed the time for two hours or more. When the last motion had been voted upon and voted down, then the same routine was begun over, and the same monotonous proceedings were repeated.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The track of the Hoosac tunnel has been laid and trains run through..... The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin ended with the defeat of Mr. Carpenter and the election, by a coalition of the Democrats and bolting Republicans, of Angus Cameron, of La Crosse. Mr. Cameron is a native of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and is a lawyer. He has served six terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, has been Speaker of the House, and a hard currency Republican. Mr. Cameron, on the twelfth ballot, received 68 votes to 59 for Carpenter. .....The strike on the part of the female operatives in a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., ended by the employer restoring the former schedule of prices .....A serious accident occurred on the Midland Pacific railroad, by which a number of passengers were badly hurt. Capt. White, a notorious horse thief, was shot and killed at Henderson, Tenn..... Two new judicial districts are to be made in New Jersey. .....The bill to exempt the Midland railroad from taxation was defeated in the New York Legislature.....The United States committee on ways and means find that a full year's supply of whisky, tea and coffee is now on hand.

Reports from the far West say that many people have frozen to death from the extreme cold.....In the course of the Civil Rights bill debate in the United States House, Brown, of Kentucky, made a severe attack upon Butler, of Massachusetts, compelling the House to make the cause of the latter its own. Dawes proposed to have Brown expelled for what he termed a gross violation of the privileges of debate; but he finally withdrew this proposition, and a motion of Hale, of New York, was passed, by which Brown was called to the bar and censured.....A locomotive was thrown from the track on the South Side railroad of Long Island. On striking the water the boiler exploded, killing four men and injuring others.....A bill is before the New York Legislature providing more effectually for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs, affecting the public moneys and rights of property .....It has been ascertained that twelve female patients of the Beaufort (Ont.) Insane Asylum perished in the fire there..... General Hersey, of Bangor, Maine, is the fourth member of the next United States House of Representatives who has died since the election took place. The fatality among the members of the 44th Congress is unexampled.....A mammoth concert is to be given at the New York Hippodrome for the benefit of Miss Linda Gilbert, the founder of prison libraries. It will take place April 20th, and 1,000 performers have volunteered.

Five counterfeiters, two alleged murderers and one hotel thief escaped from jail at St. Louis.....The Attorney-General is of opinion that prisoners sentenced by United States consular courts cannot be legally held if brought to the United States for imprisonment.....A dispatch from Madrid says that the national troops continue to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists.... Samuel Foote, a young man of temperate habits, committed suicide in Auburn, N. Y., by taking poison. This was the sixth attempt he had made on his own life. .....Senator Carpenter, after his *debut*, returned to Milwaukee. He was met at the depot by about one thousand citizens who detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets amid enthusiastic demonstrations..... One of the escaped lunatics, from the Montreal asylum, named Fleury, killed his sister at Three Rivers with an ax.....Two more men were killed at shaft 5, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway tunnel in New Jersey.....It is ascertained from one of the Freedman's Bank commissioners that all the branches are now closed, and that the present prospect is that the depositors will not receive more than forty or forty-five cents on the dollar.....In the North Carolina House of Representatives a resolution was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense in Congress of the South and his denunciation of Mr. Butler.....Cordelia Powell, a child in New York, was fatally burned while playing with a candle in her home..... Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis A. Calvin, in December, 1873, was found guilty at Syracuse, N. Y., of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 26. Lindsay received his sentence coolly. ....In the examination into the bankruptcy of a New York dry goods house, it was shown that three years ago their capital was $201,000, and that three months ago it was only $18,008.....Gen. Fitz-John Porter has made another appeal to President Grant for a new trial. He says he has new evidence to offer.....The sharp-shooters who go to Ireland from the United States are all native Americans, and include a captain and nine men.

"By the explosion of a boiler in the saw mills at Germantown, Ohio, Peter Schneider was instantly killed, and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die.....During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, Connecticut, from home their house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being seventeen years, were obliged to flee half dressed. One of them, a boy eight years old, reached a neighbor's and was found on the door steps nearly dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and when help arrived one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was frozen dead, and another so badly frozen that life is despaired of.....Robert and Margaret Clark, husband and wife, aged respectively 86 and 81 years, died of old age within a few hours of each other in Newark, N. J., and were buried together. They came from England forty-two years ago, and lived together sixty-one years. They had nine children, were grand parents to thirty-seven children, and great grand parents to five children, the oldest of whom is aged seven years.....President Grant announces the ratification of the convention with Mexico. ..... The Louisiana Conservatives agreed to a plan of compromise with the Kellogg government, which was afterward rescinded. The Congressional committee submitted a plan, by which the Conservative members of the Legislature are to take their seats, and are to allow the Kellogg government to remain undisturbed until the next election. No action has been taken on this measure; but at a mass meeting of the Conservatives resolutions were adopted protesting against any compromise.....The two German girls stolen by the Cheyenne Indians are still with the tribe, although separated and at a long distance from each other.....The Shaker settlement at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire. .....It is stated that $2,000,000 worth of goods have been smuggled from Montreal into the United States in a single day.....Wm. S. Fitch, father of General Sherman's son-in-law, died at his home in Greenpoint, N. Y..... Adams Express Company was robbed of $500,000, and four of the employees in the New York office were arrested for the crime. There seems no doubt of their guilt.

Several leading Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature have formally announced their intention of dissolving their connection with the Republican party in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. .....The United States committee on ways and means intend to prosecute Mr. Wm. S. King, the alleged disburser of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, for perjury.... The United States House refused, by a vote of 67 to 102, to second the demand for the previous question on a resolution, offered by Mr. Speer, declaring the election of a President for a third term dangerous to the liberties of the country. All the Democrats voted for and all the Republicans, but one, against the resolution....The Chief Secretary for Ireland stated in the British House of Commons, that the danger to the potato crops from the Colorado beetle was greatly exaggerated..... An attack was made by a party of whites on the Indians at the Apache agency; sixty horses were stolen, and several of the Indians were killed. The Indians deserted the agency and hid in the mountains. Squaws sent as messengers to the whites were murdered by them..... A Brooklyn pawnbroker was gagged and robbed by a party of thieves who entered his store early in the evening..... Thirty-five horses were burned to death in a stable at Bennett's Station, Penn. .....The bill passed by the United States Congress, and known as the "Little Tariff bill," has been signed by President Grant..... A bill is before the United States Congress, the effect of which would be to break up what is known as the Associated Press, an association owned and controlled by the leading newspapers in New York city, its object being to supply news to itself and papers elsewhere.

A resolution was offered in the United States House stating that as the government requires additional revenue to the amount of thirty or forty millions, and by the act of 1870 the duty on sugars was cut down 33⅓ per cent., which diminishes the revenues $14,000,000 in gold annually without reducing the price to the consumer, therefore, the committee on ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty..... A dispatch from Montreal states that the strike on the Grand Trunk railway is at an end, and the accumulations of freight are being moved as rapidly as possible.....Charles Van Scoy, of Lewisborough, Westchester county, N. Y., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, having been convicted of arson in firing a barn. He is an ignorant farm laborer, and acknowledges firing many barns solely for the delight of seeing them burn..... By a fire in New York city two children of Lewis Leavy, aged ten and seven years, were burned to death..... Mrs. Ivanties Cooley, of East Lay Meadow, Mass., an old lady of sixty, was taken sick when alone in her house, and being unable to keep up the fire, froze to death.....Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed Senator-elect Wm. W. Eaton to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4.....The United Order of American Mechanics, at a meeting held in Albany, show that the receipts for the past six months in the State councils amounted to $20,511.11, and the disbursements for the relief of sick and distressed members upward of $5,000. The present property of the councils is valved at $43,965.49, and the present membership is 7,079.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emory, United States army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining His Majesty King Kalakaua during his visit to this country. Passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. He said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the fisheries and manufactories. He spoke of the old treaty, and said it began with the balance of trade—$8,000,000—in favor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of $30,000,000, in one year, against us.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial, signed by 1,500 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, asking for relief. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the Senate bill amending the pension law, so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of War relating to the action taken in issuing supplies for the relief of persons in Nebraska and Kansas who were sufferers from the drought and grasshopper plague, and asking an approval of such action. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, announced the death of his late colleague, Wm. A. Buckingham, in appropriate words, and offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Senator.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Sherman, of Ohio, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Fenton, of New York, and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

As Mr. Ferry was unable to attend on account of ill-health, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, was appointed in his place.

The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee for Arlington, Va., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of James A. Whitney, president of the New York Society of Practical Engineers, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the regulation and issuance of patents to inventors.

A message was received from the President as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information not inconsistent with the public service now in possession of the Department of State relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings if permitted to stand practically ignore all rights of the minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if the action in Arkansas is acquiesced to? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the questions which should be decided by the Legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report on the case of F. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill, Sargent and Davis, on the part of the Senate, as members of the committee of conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills.

House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked that the House consider his motion to reconsider the votes of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary committee. The vote resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 91. The question then was, "Shall the reference be reconsidered," and it was carried—yeas, 151; nays, 93.

The second day's discussion of the bill was of a very general and acrimonious description, and Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, nettled at the remarks of members in regard to Southern affairs, said in the course of his remarks: "In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking." The Speaker interrupted him with the query: "Does the chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?" Mr. Brown replied: "No, sir. I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye," and resumed: "No, sir, I am no such man. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlering."

Instantly there was intense excitement, and after the clerk had read the words from the official report, Mr. Hale, of New York, offered a resolution that the offending member be taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and publicly censured by the Speaker. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, pressed a resolution of expulsion, but it was not entertained; and on the passage of Mr. Hale's resolution, Mr. Brown was taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and the Speaker censured him in these words: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its former resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at the bar. No words from the chair in the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown replied: "I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House."

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on naval affairs, made a unanimous report acquitting Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, of the charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship, and the report was agreed to.

After considerable discussion of the Civil Rights bill, it was proposed to insert as a preamble a portion of the Democratic platform of 1872, when Mr. Potter, of New York, asked leave to offer as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power." Objection was made, and the amendment was not received. The preamble was then adopted—219 to 26.

A motion was received to strike out all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The bill was then passed—yeas, 162; nays, 100.

The text of the Civil Rights bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous conditions of servitude.

Section two declares that any person who shall violate this section by damaging these rights to any citizen shall, for each offense, pay a fine of $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and for each offense, upon conviction, be fined from $500 to $1,000 and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Section three declares that the United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and that any district-attorney who shall fail to prosecute them shall pay to the person aggrieved $500, and be fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000.

Section four declares that no citizen possessing all other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

Section five sets forth that all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution adding $20,000 to the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

Mr. White, of Alabama, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress next year at Rome. Passed.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to increase the public revenue, and to reduce the interest on the public debt. It proposes to repeal the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, which limits the circulation of United States notes to $382,000,000; also to repeal the first and third sections of the act of January 14, 1875, which provides for the issue of silver coins instead of fractional currency, and providing for the resumption of specie payment on the first of January, 1877; and provides for the exchange of United States bonds for new bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in legal tender notes.

Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, offered a bill giving to the widows and heirs of officers or soldiers killed for less than a year, and who were killed or died by reason of service, the same bounty as if they had enlisted for three years. Agreed to, 191 to 20.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic; is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sayler, of Indiana, from the committee on patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents have expended over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which passed, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported cigars.

The Choctaw Appropriation bill was defeated.

Stock Gambling.

The New York *Sun* notes the introduction into Wall street of a new method of gambling in stocks, specially adapted to the use of persons of small means and less wisdom, and more particularly to people outside of the city. One per cent. is now the modest sum on the par value of a stock that is required to be deposited with a broker, as a guarantee or margin, instead of at least ten per cent. which was formerly demanded.

On the old plan the gambler risked the entire value of the stock involved in his operations, but on the new one he can lose only the little sum he pays down. The system is simple and easily learned, the editor says, and promises to become as popular at faro or keno. Several brokers have issued little pamphlets describing the nature and advantages of this new invention. The possibility of loss in doing business with them is strenuously denied, while the certainty of immense profits is portrayed in glowing colors. Of course, says the editor, it is idle to warn the public against the fraud. There are always fools enough to swallow the bait even when the hook is in plain sight. Only we should like to see the grand jury take these gentry in charge and deal with them as they deserve.

Its First Effort.

It is curious to observe the first efforts of the child to exercise his powers and range of experience. He seems to manifest his innate wish to do something, and to connect his little intelligence with things around him, by inarticulate crowing, and by vague, unsteady motions of his limbs and body. His tiny fingers are always busy. He soons exhibits curiosity, and picks and pries into everything. His first attempts to walk are most awkward, feeble, and ludicrous. His activity is incessant. He rolls and tumbles and babbles for hours together. After hundreds of falls he learns to stand. How little control he has over his own motions. He starts to go forward, and staggers backward or to one side. His first attempt to utter words are as wide of their aim as his first attemp